INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 141. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 13 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1928			
16 June	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera x ..		16,986

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Domana ..	8,427
4th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
2th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th May.	13th June
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Kitano Maru	28th June
Haruna Maru	12th July.
Kamo Maru	26th July

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kashima Maru	27th June.
Hakone Maru	11th July.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Shinyo Maru	10th July.
Siberia Maru	24th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
22nd June	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
5th July	Rajpurana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
13th June	Barjore ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
20th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort. Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
B. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„	99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangcon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.,** cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office.
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits • (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jehangir Wadia Building Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 15,
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for securing piece-goods orders on Rs. 150 p. m. Cash security (price of samples) Rs. 50 essential. Apply to THAKUR DASS BRIJ LAL GUPTA, Ludhiana.
A R963

WANTED—Competent SALESMEN with previous experience to push sales of C. P. Teak in Gujrat, Central Provinces, and United Provinces. Local men for respective Provinces preferred. Intending candidates should state age, qualification, past services with terms of services to MANAGER, Raja Gokuldas, Jubbulpore.
A 30545

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.
A 30489

WANTED—HINDU LADY TEACHERS for Mahadev Kanya Pathshala, a trained graduate with special qualification in Mathematics or Sanskrit or both, a Sanskrit Acharya or Madhyama passed teacher for Sanskrit, and three Anglo-Vernacular trained teachers. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER, Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehradun
A R964

WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for women's dispensary on pay Rs. 100 P. M., rising to Rs. 150 P. M., according to satisfaction and Rs. 50 P. M., House-allowance; private practice allowed when free from usual dispensary hours; apply with copies of testimonials stating caste, age and experience to HONORARY SECRETARY, Red Cross Association, Morvi.
A 30518

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATE and UNDER GRADUATE TEACHERS for H. H. The Aga Khan's Ismaili Khoja Central Free School Candidates should see personally. Central Free School Building, 280-298, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.
A R972

SITUATIONS WANTED

A well established wholesale merchants of Burabazar, Calcutta, are willing to take up Selling Agency of Indian Mills and agency of Insurance Companies for Bengal only. Please apply to Box No. 2127 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 30491

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For high class Hindus, BLOCK of five rooms in new bungalow near Matunga G. I. P. station. Apply there to LANDLORD, Plot No. 302.
C R962

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BENARSI SARIES—Ladies' Silk Saries with flowers on borders and flowers in the middle of gold works, available in any colour. Size 5, 6, 8 yds. by 44". Price from Rs. 8 to 600 each. R. P. SINGH AND CO., Baturbhairo, Benares City.
T R974

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.
T 30503

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
R R960

MEDICAL

NERVOUS DEBILITY? No matter how long and what causes. I shall cure you. For particulars apply, Post Box No. 11413, Calcutta.
M R907B

PROFESSION

WITHIN 40 DAYS—Leprosy radically cured. Treatment internal and external. Blood purified. Price of pills Rs. 10 refundable if unsuccessful. Apply Box No. 2145 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R951

SIMPLY state your time and date of birth or time of writing letter. One year reading Re. 1. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. Testimonials highest. Prof. L. S. RAO, Astrologer and Evil Counteractor, P. O. KASIMKOTA, Vizag Dist.
P R934

EDUCATIONAL.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

CONGRESS HOUSE, 414, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA re-opened after Summer vacation on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928. I to IV English Standards will be conducted this year. Students will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Domestic Science will be taught as a special subject. Experienced lady teachers are on the staff. Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A, L.T., is appointed as Principal.
M R30511

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.
M R948

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidators' Attorneys.
30544

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

EXPRESS ADVERTISED to run between Bombay and Lonavla during the week ends will cease to do so on and from SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1928.
W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 12th June 1928.
30568

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

105—106. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—(105) For requesting the Commissioner to enforce more strictly the Rule regarding the cleansing of latrines in houses by halalkhores twice daily, and (106) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inefficient removal of kutchra from the streets by Municipal sweepers especially in the afternoon.

107. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report from the Tramways Committee as to the desirability of extending the Dadar Tram lines to Vadala Road.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th June, 1928.
30564

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BIRLA MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the provisions of the above Act, Section 217, a FINAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th July, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. for the purpose of hearing the report of Liquidators and receiving their final account of the winding up and of passing a resolution as to the disposal of the books of the Company.

Dated at Bombay this 11th day of June, 1928.
FAZUL D. ALLANA,
HOOSEINALLY M. RAHIMTULA,
Liquidators.
30561

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXIII of 1866,

and

In the matter of the Trust created by the last Will and Testament of Khadizabibi, widow of Haji Badruddin Jitekar, of Bombay, Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED ENUS MAHOMED ISMAIL HAFIZ, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his next friend Hassankhan Ahmedkhan Deshmukh, of Bombay, Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above matter on the 9th day of April, 1926, it was 'inter alia' ordered that Abdul Rehman Bhaiji be appointed the trustee of the property of the abovenamed deceased and hereinafter more particularly described and that the said property do vest in the said trustee and that the said trustee do pay the costs of the petitioner from the Trust Estate and whereas the said petitioner's costs have been taxed at 505-2-8.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 27th day of March, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the said trustee Abdul Rehman Bhaiji in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Temkar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8397, New Survey No. 3820, Cadastral Survey No. 1232 of Byculla Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 144 and Street No. 102.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the Premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Trustee Abdul Rehman Bhaiji in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said taxed costs due under the order, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Trustee Abdul Rehman Bhaiji to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Trustee Abdul Rehman Bhaiji have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with the Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Petitioner has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1928.
N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
E. J. JUDAH, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.
30567

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHRI SHANTI JAIN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, BEAWAR

is a recognised centre of the London Chamber of Commerce and the National Union of Teachers (Commercial) Examinations. The last DATE of accepting the Examination ENTRY FEES, (which are, Rs. 2/12, and Rs. 4/14, per Junior and Senior subjects respectively), for both the Examinations, is 28th August, 1928. The Institute provides efficient training in practically all the Commercial Subjects under experienced and qualified University men. THE FEES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE. **THE POSTAL COACHING SYSTEM** WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN FROM THE 1ST OF JULY, **PROVIDED SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE SAME IS RECEIVED.**

For particulars and details apply to:—
S. P. UPADHYAYA, B. Com.,
Head Master.
R966

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE BOILED, AND PAINT, BLACK, MOIST.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the nine months, commencing 1st July, 1928.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Linseed Oil, double boiled, and Paint, black, moist" Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
9th June, 1928.
30546

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of two descriptions of UNIFORMS for about 300 MALE PEONS and about 50 UNIFORMS for FEMALE PEONS, will be received by the undersigned in his Office, on the 18th June, 1928, up to 3 p.m. (B. T.). Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100. For further particulars and conditions of the contract, the intending tenderers may apply personally to the undersigned in his Office.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 11th June, 1928.
30563

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. G. E. D. LANGLEY has retired from the firm of Messrs. Langley and Co. and will commence business at Orleans House, Liverpool, from the 1st of July, 1928, under the name and style of GEORGE LANGLEY & CO., as Cotton Brokers and Merchants. The partnership subsisting between G. E. D. Langley, G. Boyagis, A. H. Rhodes and S. D. Chard under the style of Langley and Co., has been DISSOLVED and as from the retirement of the said G. E. D. Langley the said G. Boyagis, A. H. Rhodes and S. D. Chard will carry on the business of LANGLEY & CO. as hitherto.

Messrs. GEORGE LANGLEY & CO. will act in Liverpool as the correspondents of Messrs. LANGLEY & CO. of Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1928.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Langley & Co.
30565

AMUSEMENTS.

Escaped Prisoners are found loitering within the

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Premises

They have been arrested and imprisoned in the operator's room will be on show

DAILY at 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.

PRISONERS of LOVE

Starring

MASTER VITHAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that all Bombay is flocking to see.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST NAVAL ROMANCE.—

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THE FLAG-LIEUTENANT

Featuring an all-star British Cast,

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE CIRCLE
FEATURING
ELEANO BOAR M N

Tense—Dramatic—Passionate—This revelation of a woman's soul and of how she makes life's greatest decision, will prove the most stirring picture, you've seen this year.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

The Screamingly Funny Comedy of Fast Flapper Life!

"DON'T!"

WITH

SALLY O'NEIL

THE STORY OF A LIBERTY BELLE THEY WOULDN'T LET RING

ALSO

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
Kohinoor's extra super jewel
GUL-SANOVAR

which picture now requires no introduction.

Daily Four Shows
At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.

Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

See the Time:—5-30, 8 and 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.

The lure of the Orient is proverbial and the charms of Bagdad are admitted by everybody all over the world.

SO SEE
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in the role of
THE THIEF OF BAGDAD
He is a marvel!
He is superb, magnificent.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

REPORTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—PRICES REMAIN STEADY—WALL STREET SELLING—FUTURES 12 TO 15 POINTS LOWER.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The New York futures market opened steady and prices registered a small improvement in accordance with unfavourable weather reports. The Session was steady with little doing but later on prices suddenly declined on Wall-Street selling. The close was quiet at a decline of 12 to 15 points. Spot prices were reduced by 15 ponts to 20.95c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 11 points. Spot prices declined 8 points to 20.45c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Patel Bros.—(1) Weather cool; light to moderate rainfall Central and Western belt. Entire Belt Cloudy.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Georgia Southwest: Condition of crop very unfavourable, found live Boll-weevil.

(3) Small market. Our travelling man wires from Texac:—In Central Texas recent rains favourable; temperatures too low found no weevil. Weather maps. Moderate rains in the central belt.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends 9-40 a.m.—Dallas cables:—

"Heavy showers; consider unfavourable in consequence of Boll-weevil development.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July	20.46	—.12
October	20.53	—.14
December	20.38	—.15
January	20.27	—.14
March	20.22	—.14
Middling Spot	20.95	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July	20.28	—.11
October	20.03	—.11
Middling Spot	20.43	—.08

NEW YORK.

New York, June 11.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	20.53
October	20.65
January	20.38
New York Noon Call—	
July	20.55
October	20.66
January	20.40
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
July	20.40
October	20.14
January	20.09

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	6000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 11.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21-1|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registr) £137-1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £53.
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £91.
Conversion Loan £78.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £103-1|2.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1.2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|2.
Consols £56-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 11.

Demand Bills	487.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £9-10-0, June-July S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, £17-17-6 Jun-July, S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £10-5-0, June-July, S'ment. Sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET MARKET.—SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES IRREGULAR 3 POINTS LOWER TO 1 POINT HIGHER.

LIVERPOOL June 11.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady in symparhy with previous New York close. The opening prices were 4 to 5 points higher but later on tired long liquidation resulted in a small decline of 3 points for near months. Distant deliveries were steady at prices unchanged to 1 point higher. Spot prices closed 1 point lower and Sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a decline of to 4 points. Egyptian ring was easy on large selling and closed at a decline of 48 to 51 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs Langley and Co. have received the following Cable from American friends:—

Advance met Wall Street Selling.

Market was early quiet but later suddenly declined on Wall Street Selling and weakness of Wall Street.—(Reuter).

Patel Bros.—October Highest 20.76 (10.04 a.m.) lowest 20-53 (at the close).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th Inst. as under:—

"Wall St. selling on weakness in securities consider weather unfavourable".

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Opening	Closing
June		10.96 —.03
July	11.00	10.93 —.03
August		10.89
September		10.86
October	10.87	10.81
November		10.73
December		10.73
January	10.77	10.72
February		10.72 plus .01
March	10.76	10.72 plus .01
April		10.70 plus .01
May	10.76	10.70
June		10.69
Middling Spot		11.45 —.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales on East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

Seinde Fully Good	8.30
Seinde Fine	8.55
Seinde Superfine	8.80
Bengal Good	8.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.30
Bengal Fine	8.55
Oomra Good	8.60
Oomra Fully Good	8.90
Oomra Fine	9.20
Broach Fully Good	9.80
Broach Fine	10.05
Broach Superfine	10.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

June	20.14
July	20.24
August	20.24
September	20.44
October	20.67
November	20.67
December	20.64
January	20.64
February	20.64
March	20.64
April	20.62
May	20.62
June	20.62
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	21.05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes, 51/- June-July. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb., Cargoes, 50/6 Afloat. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, 54/- June-July. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 53/4 1/2, June-July. S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb., Spot. -/9½ 1/4d. seller.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 11.

Copper English Best Selected £67-5|8.
Copper Braziers £76-1|2.
Yellow Metal £65-1|2.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21-7|8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-3|8.
Tin English Ingots £222.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay June 12.

The local cotton market is closed o-day. Liverpool opened 3 points lower to-day as expected. Reports of beneficial rains in Gujarat, Khandesh and Berar are received. The market is expected to open at Rs. 387 for Broach J/A. at 8 p.m. and the tendency is easier.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of mail).

Week ending 9th June 1928.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into sight	80	13,869	18,579
Receipts at U.S. Ports	40	8,277	12,788
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	16	1,370	2,502
To Continent	91	4,637	6,101
To Japan, Canada, etc.	12	1,133	1,970
Total	119	7,140	10,573
World's Spinners takings of American cotton	196	13,898	16,202
Deliveries to shippers:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	63	3,350	2,741
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American ports		1,136	1,502
Stocks at American interior Towns		523	575
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,787	2,612
Total		3,446	4,689
Last week		3,569	4,841
Difference on week		—123	—152
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		907	1,499
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American cotton to India		Nil.	300
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)		68,700	68,700

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full—pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	110	303,653	311,781
Central India	425	292,344	289,609
Barsi and Nagar	574	305,820	195,525
Hyderabad Gaorani	..	114,829	67,796
Berar	627	718,091	561,135
Central Provinces	115	301,945	227,060
Total Oomras	1,851	2,036,682	1,652,997
Dholera	1,020	261,749	171,343
N.-W. Provinces	..	64,228	57,275
Rajputana	122	50,660	51,394
Sind-Punjab	..	136,031	114391
Broach	..	265,529	235,994
Coompta and Dharwar	2,976	115,186	108,738
Westerns-Northerns	420	37,963	51,995
Cocoanada	..	....	404
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	32,344	24,787
Persian	21	4,813	4,094
American	..	77,456	259,455
Egyptian and African	..	60,585	69,639
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	69	252
Total	6,410	3,143,295	2,802,568

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th June.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,545	652,951	316,261
Japan & China	12,396	1,965,563	1,330,814
Coast Ports	50	22,235	19,795
Up-country by Rail	..	68,964	116,393
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	16,874	38,406
Total	15,991	1,826,587	1,821,617

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 12.

3 months 3 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 15|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3|4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1|4 per cent.
Three months 4-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

[Commencing from Next Saturday.]

Gujarat Studio's New Grand Production

KUNJ KISHORI

Screen Adoption of Mr. Mehta's Popular Novel.

WELL-KNOWN STARS | ATTRACTIVE PLOT | EXCITING BUSINESS | FINE LOVE DRAMA.

Dubash Theatre KRISHNA CINEMA Camabag, Girgaum

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 12.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 15|16.
D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|3|2 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1|6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 June|Oct.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 November.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|32
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 June.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 274-1|2.
Bank's selling T T 273-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 272-1|2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 267-1|2.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 127.3/4
Bank's buying 60 Days 124.1/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 149-1|2.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 185 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 154-3|4.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.88 7|32, 11th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|9, 12th inst.
London|Japan 1|10-7|8, 11th inst.
London|Paris 124.10, 11th inst.
London|Belgium 34.960, 11th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.33, 11th inst.
London|Italy 92.80, 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10-3|4 11th inst., £4-4-10-3|4 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 27-3|8 11th inst., 27-3|8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1|2 11th inst., 27-1|2 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 60-7|8 11th inst., 60-1|2 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3-3|4 per cent. 11th inst., 3-3|4 per cent. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3-15|16 per cent. 11th inst., 4 per cent. 9th inst. cent. 11th inst., 4 per cent., 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p. c. Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p. c.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 5-3|4 per cent.; 3 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.; 6 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.; 12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 12.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7-6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-10.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
Forward Rates: 18th June sett:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9-6, 1945-55 Rs. 106-8-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady, more inquiry.

LINSEED.

London, June 11.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton., £16-0-0 June-July S'ment. Hull Paid.
Linseed, Bomby, £18-13-9 June.-July S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18-2-6, Jun.-July S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 11.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt., 29-10½ July-Aug Delivery, Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt., 30-3 Sept.-Dec. Delivery, Paid and Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.
July-Sept, per cwt. 13-3
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 13/4-1/2
C. and F. Bombay, July.-Sept, per cwt. 13/3-1/2
C. and F. Karachi, July.-Sept. per cwt. 13/4-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, day to day Loans 3 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-15/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 12.

Wheat	5,777 cwts.
Linseed	13,904 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	890 „
Gingellyseeds	298 „
Poppyseed	505 „
Groundnuts	4,306 „
Castorseed	5,095 „
Rice	2,054 „
Myrabollams	1,230 „
Cottonseed	7,377 „
Mowraseed	1,421 „
Gram	1,220 „
Joowar	3,118 „
Maize	16 „
Barley	230 „
Bajree	389 „
Coal	196 tons.

LONDON SILVER.

Silver—China and India Bought. China sold at the rise. Market closed quiet and uncertain.

Spot	27-3/4
Forward	27-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £44110-3/4

LEWIS AND JONES.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

	Name.	Latest Prices.
1.	Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1-4-4-1|2
2.	4-1|2 per cent. Loan 1950-55	93-0-0
3.	Nundydroog Gold Co.	0-16-6
4.	Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	1-0-7-1|2
5.	Attock Oil	1-3-9
6.	Associated Portland Cement	1-7-9
7.	Underground Electric Railways	1-6-6
8.	Burma Corporation	0-14-3
9.	Snia Viscosa	1-18-3
10.	Veira Railways	1-0-6
11.	Calico Printers	1-9-6
12.	Marconi International Marine	2-8-6
13.	Rhodesian and General Asbestos	5-13-9
14.	James Finlay Ord.	5-13-9
15.	General Electric Co. Ord.	1-18-9
16.	Jokai Assam Tea Co.	6-3-6
17.	West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-12-3
18.	Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	6-5-9
19.	Malayalam Plantations	1-11-9
20.	British Burma Pets	0-6-6
21.	Soudan Plantations	4-4-4-1|2
22.	Vickers	0-13-9
23.	Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-12-3

Market improving tendency but little doing.

Stock of Rubber in London—42,683 tons.

Decrease on week—1,033 tons.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 11.

T. T. Berlin on London	20-12-1|2
T.T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T. T. Brussels on London	34.95
T. T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	82.81
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.14
T. T. London on Prague	164.75

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Sept. 15-9-16.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th June, 1928:

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,32,28,89
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	94,69,34
Gold coin & bullion	29,76,37
Silver bullion under coinage.	3,47,68
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	42,58,49
In England	3,77,01
Internal Bills of Exchange	8,00,99

S. S. 'RAWALPINDI"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. S.S. "Rawalpindi, which left London on 18th May, Marseilles on 25th for Straits, China and Japan:—

BOMBAY.

Rev. N. K. Anderson, Major T. F. Brook, Mr. A. G. Butcher, Mr. G. J. Brown, Mr. E. F. Bendell, Mr. J. Bell, H. H. The Maharajah of Bhadnagar, Capt. A. E. Belchamber, Mr. Claude Batley, Mr. W. G. Barney, Major H. V. Budgen, Capt. H. P. Craig, Mrs. Craig, Mr. H. F. Clart, Capt. B. N. Chappell, Mrs. Chappell, and infant, Rev. G. Clark, Mr. Leslie Chalmers, Mr. V. G. Crow, Mr. L. D. Cullings, Capt. W. Clapp, Mr. H. J. Dunlop, Mrs Dunlop, Mrs. N. J. Davies, Miss A. G. Freer, Mrs. G. Griffin, Mrs. Griffin, Miss O. W Gilroy, Mr. E. G. Godfrey, Mrs. Godfrey, Col. G. J. G. Hanson, Mr. R. S. Haddon, Mr. G. R. Holland, Capt. D. Hubble, Sir Francis Humphreys, Lady Humphreys, Mr. W. R. Hauser, Mr. V. Iyer, Mr. F. T. Jenkins, Mrs. D. P. Johnstone, Mr. W. Kent, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. H. L. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Martin, Mr. R. M. McDonnell, Dr. A. N. Meldram, Mr. R. F. Munshi, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. C. F. Menezes, Major S. I. M. S. Nag, Mrs. P. O. Opie, Capt. Oldfield, Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Sir P. Pattani, Mr. A. P. Pattani, Mrs. Pattani, Mr. B. Pattani, Capt. E. C. Pine-Coffin, Mr. A. A. Pacheco, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Capt. G. J. Robinson, Mrs. J. M. Ramsay, and infant, Mr. P. Ranga Rao, Mr. T. G. Scott, Mr. D. Sheriff, Miss E. M. Seaman, Capt. F. J. D. Steedman, Mr. G. E. R. Slade, Major-Gen. A. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O Stevenson, Mr. D. E. Shaw, Lt.-Col. H. B. Scott, Major R. N. G., O.B.E., Mrs. H. P. Thomas, Mrs. F. G. Travers, Mrs. Vernon, Miss E. H. Wheeler, Mr. E. T. Winton, Major B. N. Young, Mr. W. Young.

S. S. "CHINA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. S.S. "China" which left London on 25th May; Marseilles 1st June 1928 for Bombay:—

BOMBAY.

Mr. G. W. Arbuer, The Maharaj Kumar Burdwan, Mr. C. G. Bensley, Capt. H. M. Chambers, Mrs. Chambers, and infant, Mr. A. C. Davis, Mr. J. C. Dow, Mr. L. M. Dass, Mr. Dieson, Mrs. Dieson, Mr. O. J. Dash, Mr. V. A. A. Encthave, Mr. J. Kazulbhoy-a-Murray, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Finlayson, Mrs. Findlay-Shirras, Mr. G. Findlay-Shirras, Major F. B. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. H. Hamill, Capt. J. H., M. C. Hardy, Mr. H. P. Jordan, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. J. F. F. Lloyd, Mr. P. Mitchel, Dr. Motowski, Mr. A. G. Moolabhoy, Mrs. Moolabhoy, Major E. M. Plumptre, Mrs. Plumptre, Major G. H. Pengelley, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Robson, Mr. A. H. Stradan, Capt. W. J. Sim, Col. F. R., D.S.O. Terrell, Mr. W. H. Underhill, Mr. T. Billiers, Mr. R. B. H. Whitley, Mrs. Whitley, Mr. J. C. Wrench, Col. A. H. D., D.S.O. West, Mrs. West, Mrs. Williams.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT

COMPLAINT AGAINST ITALIAN "ARTISTE"

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED

Before Mr. Justice Daver at the High Court, an interim injunction was asked for by the European proprietress of a hair-dressing saloon against the defendant who was alleged to be in her employment under an agreement.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Minicratie, stated that she was doing business as a hair-dresser under the name of "Piezentie". Under an agreement dated July 1, 1927, the defendant, Bianci Carlo, agreed to serve the plaintiff as a hair-dressing "artiste" for two years, and he also agreed not to serve in any rival saloon nor to start his independent business as a hair-dresser. The plaintiff alleged that pursuant to the agreement, the defendant served in her saloon till February 11, 1928, when he left without her permission. Thereafter, he was served with a solicitor's notice and he returned to the saloon on 19th March; but he treated the plaintiff and her customers very discourteously with a view to force the plaintiff to terminate his services. But as this object of his was not fulfilled, the defendant discontinued his attendance from May 11 and wrote to her solicitors falsely complaining that she had dismissed him.

It was further alleged that the defendant had now made it a practice to stand near the plaintiff's saloon and scare away her customers by false and defamatory rumours about her. He also approached several of plaintiff's customers and tried to secure their patronage, as he intended to join a rival saloon or start his own business. By such conduct of the defendant, the plaintiff alleged, her business was ruined. She, therefore, filed the present suit to recover damages for breach of contract and to restrain the defendant from joining a rival saloon or starting his own business as a hair-dresser. Pending the disposal of this suit, the plaintiff asked for an interim injunction as above.

His Worship granted the interim injunction as prayed for.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ACQUITTED

DEATH SENTENCE SET ASIDE IN APPEAL

The sentence of death passed upon two men of Belgaum District was set aside by Justices Patker and Murphy at the High Court in appeal.

The two condemned men Balwant Dadu and Rama Govind, were alleged to have murdered one Belgunda Patil on May 30th last. According to the prosecution case, the deceased was going to the village of Appachiwadi when on the way he picked up Rama to keep him company. Rama who had a grudge against the deceased took the opportunity to do away with the deceased. He requisitioned the help of Balwant and 3 others and attacked the deceased with axes.

The motive suggested on the part of Rama was jealousy over a woman who was once his mistress but had later gone over to the deceased. Another motive that was alleged was that the deceased was acquitted in a previous case in which he was charged with the murder of a relative of Rama. The Sessions Judge convicted the two appellants and acquitted the others.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, dwelt on the weak points in the prosecution case and came to the conclusion that the evidence against both the appellants fell short of the standard of proof required to convict them. They therefore gave them the benefit of doubt and acquitted them.

RS. 800 IN PRIZES.

THE DESABANDHU CROSS WORDS:

3-1, S. M. MUDALI ST., MANNADY: MADRAS.

Closing date extended to 15th July.

Write for leaflets.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF MUSLIM PIR'S TOMB

INTERESTING POLICE COURT CASE

The controversy long raging among Muslims in Bombay over the alleged desecration of the tomb of a Muslim Pir, Syed Jalal Shah, said to have been located in the Tahir Manzil at Duncan Road, culminated on Tuesday in a police court case when Mr. Mahomedalli Allabux, the owner of the building and four others were charged under Section 295 of the I.P.C. (injuring or defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of a particular class) before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy with Mr. St. John, appeared for the complainant, Abdul Sukur Idoomia and some of the Crown witnesses. Mr. Nabiullah appeared for the accused Sakrulla Jalil, Mahomedbux Faizkhan, and Firozuddin Peerkhan and Mr. M K. Azad with Mr. Alreja for Mahomedali Allabux and his son Ibrahim Mohomedalli.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Opening the prosecution case, Mr. Thanawala said that the accused Mr. Mahomedali Allabux was the proprietor of Tahir Manzil, a building located on Duncan Road. In 1921, he purchased the building that stood on the same site and after pulling it down erected the 'Tahir Manzil'. At that time, several Muslims raised objections on the ground that a tomb, sacred to them, stood on the spot. The building was, in course of time, erected, but Mr. Mahomedali closed the room which stood exactly on the spot of the tomb.

On March 8 of this year, a petition was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police stating that the "durgha" (tomb) had been closed to the public. On the 10th of the same month, the complainant was alleged to have been approached by Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, one of the accused, through one Sarang and requested not to make any statement to the police on the subject of the tomb. For this he was offered a sum of Rs. 200 and promised that he would also be promoted to the position of a jobber from that of an ordinary mill-worker. On the 27th, Mahomedali Allabux was called by the police and in reply to questions put to him, denied the existence of any "durgha" on the site of the 'Tahir Manzil.'

Continuing, Mr. Thanawala said that on the midnight of the same day, the accused Mahomedbux Faizulkhan and Ibrahim Mahomedali were seen moving near the "durgha". On the evening of the following day, the accused Sakrulla Jalil was seen removing debris in bags from the building in the presence of accused Nos. 2 and 4. The same night, the 1st, 2nd and the 5th accused were seen by the complainant filling more debris. He also saw a light burning in the room in which the tomb was said to be located. This caused him surprise as the room was closed for some time past. At about 10 p.m., he went and informed a police havaldar and brought him to the spot where a crowd of about 4,000 Muslims had already collected.

Messrs. Alreja and Nabiullah, for the accused, denied the existence at any time in the past of the "durgha" mentioned by the complainant.

Further hearing of the case has been fixed for July 6.

ALLEGED INSULT TO WOMAN'S MODESTY

EVIDENCE OF SIR M. RAMJI

The case in which two employees of Messrs. Killachand Devchand and Co. named Shamji K. Thakor and Chimanlal Govindlal Parekh stand charged with uttering words with intention to insult the modesty of a woman on the telephone came up for hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday. Mrs. Sulochana Tapidas, widowed daughter of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, residing with her father at Ridge Road, said in the course of her evidence that on her return from out on the 15th of May about 5 p.m. she was informed by her son and one of the servants that some one calling himself "Joshi" had rung up for her on the telephone during her absence. As she could not remember any "Joshi" among her acquaintances she dismissed the idea of the message from her mind without paying any serious attention to it. Half an hour later, however, her servant again came up and said some one wanted her. She was asked whether she was Sulochana; but she insisted on knowing the name of the person speaking and was told it was "Sham Baboo." Sulochana thereupon rang off. She was again called on the telephone but did not go.

CONVERSATION ON 'PHONE.

On the following day messages continued to come but Sulochana did not answer any of the telephone calls. Meanwhile she informed her sister-in-law Mrs. Harcooverbai Narandas of this continued nuisance. On the morning of the 18th May at about 10 a.m. she was informed that another telephone message had come for her. When she went up to the 'phone she found that Harcooverbai had of her own accord answered the call and was carrying on a conversation on the 'phone. Harcooverbai was telling the person speaking to her that she could not come to the Hanging Gardens as her foot was injured. Harcooverbai also sent for a piece of paper and dictated a number and the name of the first accused to Balkishendas, her nephew, who wrote it down. The telephone number transpires to be the number of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand. She knew that other messages were received that evening by Harcooverbai posing as Sulochana.

Mrs. Harcooverbai Narandas, the next prosecution witness, told the Court that at about 10 a.m. on the morning of the 18th May she went to the telephone in answer to a call for Sulochana. As she thought the voice rather strange she posed as Sulochana herself and was asked to come out to the Hanging Gardens; but she pretended that her foot was injured and could not leave the house. Asked by the voice how it was that she had gone out in spite of an injured foot the witness promptly told the unknown person that she had gone to the doctor. She was then asked if he could come and see her at her residence at 4-30 p.m. that evening; but she fixed 8-30 p.m. as the more convenient hour. The voice then asked her to ring up and confirm the appointment in the course of the afternoon; at which she immediately asked for his number and name.

NUMBER GIVEN.

At first the person gave a number of six figures and on witness drawing the attention of the speaker to the fact that telephone numbers in Bombay only had five figures she got the correct number (23350) and also the name "S. K. Thakor" and not "Bhatia" as first given. She immediately sent for a piece of paper and dictated the name and number to her nephew Balkishendas. Some more messages came in the course of the day which witness replied to and in the course of one of these conversations witness told the person that he need not bring anything for her; in another she was asked not to betray the speaker and she told him that her father was away at Simla, while her "brother" (i.e. witness's husband) was going to the Cinema that night. About sunset another message came for her but Sir Manmohandas, entering about that time, took up the receiver from her and in an angry tone inquired who was speaking with the result that the speaker stopped the conversation. About a quarter of an hour later, however, the same person rang up again inquiring of her whether he could come and witness replied that she was expecting him about 9 p.m. She explained the gruff voice of her father-in-law by telling the speaker that it was her "brother" who had taken up the earlier message. Finally no time was fixed but the voice had promised to come that night. Witness accordingly gave instructions to the gateman that if any one should come inquiring after "Baj," he should be brought into the bungalow.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji's evidence was next taken in corroboration as also that of Awal Bihari, the Bhaiya watchman. The watchman stated that the two accused came up in a taxi and, after considerable roundabout talking, took him into their confidence saying that they were friendly with Sulochana and wanted him to bring about a meeting. As he had been instructed to bring visitors to the bungalow witness asked the two accused to come up and assured them he would not betray them. He then heard both the accused urging one another to go in until finally Chimanlal came about 12 paces into the compound. By this time witness had become suspicious of the persons with whom he was dealing and caught hold of Chimanlal, while Shamji took to his heels. The next day, however, witness identified Shamji when he was brought to the bungalow.

The case was adjourned to the 19th instant.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING OF COINS

FOUR PERSONS REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay remanded into police custody four persons arrested by the City Police alleged to be a "gang of counterfeiters of money" on Tuesday.

Inspector Wagle applying for the remand said that the present accused, namely, Kuverji Rajpal, Maruthi Gopal, Girdharlal Mancharam and Amritlal Tuljaram were suspected to be part of a gang of counterfeiters of coins and were arrested on Monday. The first two accused were caught in the act of disposing some of the counterfeited money which consisted of "Koris" (Cutch State Currency). About a hundred coins were recovered from their persons.

On the information by these accused the shop of the third and the fourth accused was raided and machinery, dyes, cutting machines and a heavy pressing machine, all alleged to have been used for the purpose of counterfeiting coins were recovered. The third and the fourth accused were arrested while they were in the process of counterfeiting coins.

BAIL REFUSED.

Mr. Kanuga who appeared for the accused Girdharlal Mancharam and Amritlal Tuljaram, applied for bail. He said that his clients were proprietors of the Bharat Silver-Metal Works and that it was a part of their business to cast dyes for medals and that in doing so they had committed no offence.

His Worship rejected the application and the case was adjourned till June 26.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO'S. VIEWS

Bombay, June 11.

Americans.—Another week of quiet and uninteresting markets ended on Saturday with values in New York on balance about unchanged.

Fairly general rains over last week-end caused a small advance early in the week, but on the almost immediate re-establishment of better weather conditions prices declined and the ground, quickly gained, was as quickly lost. There are fairly general complaints of grassy fields—suitable conditions for the boll-weevil—but the intentions of this ever interesting insect are still uncertain, as the Government Report on boll-weevil emergence prior to May 16th states that at twelve stations for which comparative figures were available, the percentage of emergence averaged .49 as against 1.36 at the same time last year.

Our own Agents in summarising the Official Weekly Weather Report added that warm dry weather is generally needed. Since the publication of the Report the required conditions have been almost completely fulfilled, and the market has "advanced" about 20 points. As we pointed out last week, it has taken prices from the beginning of May to ease from 21-1|2 cents to the present level of 20-1|2 cents. During that period the weather has been as nearly ideal as can reasonably be looked for, adequate rains having very appreciably changed conditions in Texas and more open weather helped progress in the Atlantics. Why then have prices been so extremely slow to react to better conditions? It may be that, particularly during the early part of last month, the crop was sufficiently late to be unable to derive any immediate benefit from the good weather but such an argument cannot apply to the second half of May and the first week of June end, in actual fact, progress has been made to the extent of bringing the crop from a condition averaging at least three weeks late to the present average of two weeks late. Equally there has been no outstanding improvement in Trade. On the contrary, American Mills complain bitterly of reduced margins and one cannot look forward with optimism to the publication of the May consumption figures this week. Disturbances in China have not helped the Far East. India definitely has been depressed, while Europe, even apart from several holidays, has shown no indications of general activity. In spite of all these adverse features from a price level point of view, the decline from 21-1|2 to 20-1|2 cents has taken more than a month while the advance from 20 to 21-1|2 cents occupied but a week.

The very slowness of the decline in face of greatly improved conditions, has, we suspect, tempted a short interest into the New York market and short covering may still be looked upon to provide a demand for Contracts on dips.

It is impossible to say whether the present favourable weather will continue and therefore, equally impossible to say whether or not there will be any recession worth considering before the end of June, a month generally recognised as more likely to improve than retard the crop. Looking at the position broadly, however, the market in September last year touched 25 cents with crop estimates around 12-3|4 millions and a carry-over of over 7 millions. This year with a carry-over of about 5 millions and a crop of 14 millions by no means assured, is it not "reasonable" to suppose there is a profit worth having on purchases at 20-1|2 cents? The ultimate crop may be 18 millions but the market won't know that in August.

We strongly favour purchases around present levels and any recessions which might occur should be appreciated as affording an opportunity of improving the average of a long account.

Bombay:—In the local market a week of equally uninteresting markets ended with rates about unchanged.

Stocks are a million and a quarter bales, but cotton suitable for tending against the Contracts is exactly the cotton for which a demand exists in the Spot market, and there is a marked absencee of any pressure to sell Futures.

Looking ahead, the course of prices will depend very largely on Americans and in easier markets we strongly favour purchases.

COUNTY CRICKET

SOMERSET BEATS WORCESTERSHIRE

LONDON, June 11.

In the County cricket match between Worcestershire and Somerset, at Stourbridge, Somerset won by nine wickets. Worcestershire 117 and 115 (Hill five wickets for 36 runs. Somerset 131 (Ingle 53, Tarbox six wickets for 54 runs, Root four wickets for 29 runs) and 102 for one wicket (Ingle 53 not out).

CLOSING SCORES.

The following are closing scores to-day in the cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Middlesex versus West Indies at Lords:—Middlesex 352 for six wickets declared (Hendren 100 not out) and forty for two wickets. The West Indies 230 (Constantine 86, Durston four wickets for 16 runs).

Surrey versus Warwickshire at the Oval:—Warwickshire 127 and 54 for one wicket. Surrey 490 for eight wickets, and declared (Shepherd 132, Ducat 179 not out, Mayer five wickets for 137 runs).

Essex versus Derbyshire at Southend:—Derbyshire 213 (Slater 58) and Essex 188 for four wickets (O'Connor 91).

Yorkshire versus Hampshire at Bradford:—Hampshire 204 (Brown 56, Rhodes four wickets for 44 runs.) Yorkshire 188 for five wickets (Sutcliffe 65).

Kent versus Sussex at Tonbridge:—Kent 237 (Woolley 128) and 94 for four wickets. Sussex 143 (Marriott seven wickets for 53 runs).

Leicestershire versus Notts at Leicester:—Notts 487 for eight wickets and declared (Payton 100 not out). Leicestershire 194 (Larwood four wickets for 43 runs, Richmond four for 47), followed on and made 41 for one wicket.

Northamptonshire versus Gloucestershire at Peterborough:—Gloucestershire 200 (Hammond 131) and 42 for no loss of wickets. Northamtonshire 196 (Jupp 74, Mathews 55, Parker six wickets for 76 runs).

Glamorgan versus Lancashire at Swansea:—Lancashire 266 (Green 72) and 58 for two. Glamorgan 194.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS OF MATCHES.

The weather was cold and showery for the second day's play in the county cricket matches. Constantine coming in when the West Indies had lost five wickets for 79 runs scored rapidly reaching 50 in four overs, off Hearne and Powell, in eighteen minutes. With Martins he put on a rigid defence, staying the rot and added 107 runs in five minutes less than an hour. His chief hit were two sixes and 18 fours. Hendren's play at Lord's was untypical, though his innings lasted five minutes short of three hours. He sent the ball nine times to the boundary. At the Oval similar fireworks were witnessed. Peach gave a delightful display of quick-hitting. In 25 minutes he hit 46 runs which included ten boundaries. He sent to the boundary every ball of one of Mayer's overs. Ducat was missed from the sitter when he had scored one, but beyond that his innings which lasted four hours and five minutes did not contain chances. He hit three sixes and 23 fours. Shepherd played bright cricket for an hour and forty minutes sending the ball nineteen times to the boundary. On the other hand Newmans was an instance of tedious cricket hitting only nine in five minutes over hour. Brown for Hampshire was more enterprising, and put on 56 in 100 minutes, hitting one six and five boundaries. Sutcliffe's 63 included eleven fours. Michell, the Kent amateur, gave a promising display on his first appearance, scoring 47 which included four sixes and a similar number of boundaries. Woolley stayed at the wickets for three hours, and hit one six and eleven fours. Hammond played a superb cricket, driving splendidly. He hit four sixes three of which were off Jupp and 17 fours. O'Connor in an brilliant innings hit two sixes and eleven fours. Payton's stylish display lasted three hours and five minutes.—Reuter.

MATARPAKHDY TRAGEDY

JURY'S VERDICT

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of a two-year old child who was buried under the debris of a shed which collapsed on Monday morning at Matarpakhady.

The evidence showed that Manjulabai, the mother of the child, was living in the shed with her four children. At the time of the accident, the deceased only was lying in the shed. The shed belonged to Tulsidas Gopalji Charities Estate, and was being pulled down under a notice from the Municipality.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and recommended the Trustees of the Charities to give some compensation to the deceased's mother.

CAR FESTIVAL AT PURI

A WARNING TO PILGRIMS

Every year pilgrims in thousands flock to Puri from far and near during the car festival. As usual virulent types of cholera and other epidemics break out at this time at Puri, exacting a heavy toll of human lives every year. Furthermore, many of the helpless pilgrims fall victims to robbers, thieves and pickpockets and suffer untold oppressions. For the redress of all these inconvenience the Bharat Seva Asram Sangha is shortly sending to Puri a good number of volunteers with doctors, equipped with necessary requisites under the guidance of Swami Jnanananda, Joint Secretary to the Sangha.

Three centres, in all, will be opened at different places within the Municipal area for the purpose. Volunteers, doctors, medicines, diets and all sorts of reliefs will always free of charge be available from those centres.

E PRINCES WANT

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S VIEW

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" wires:—

The Maharaja of Kashmir, interviewed at Marseilles, said he was proceeding to England at the request of the Maharaja of Patiala to assist in preparing the scheme which the Indian Princes would shortly submit to the British Government.

The Maharaja added that the Princes were unswervingly loyal, but were of opinion that their constitutional and legal position as deduced from their treaties should be defined and accepted. They wanted an effective voice in matters concerning the British Empire and the Indian States. They did not desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of British India or that the British Government should interfere in the domestic affairs of the Indian States.

R. I. M. SEAMEN AND DISCIPLINARY RULES

A general meeting of the members of the R. I. M. Seamen's Union was held on Sunday the 10th instant at the Indian Seamen's Hall, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Vice-President of the Union, presiding.

Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., explained to the audience the object of calling the meeting and among others the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"That in view of the present demand of signatures of the men to the form of agreement to conform to Disciplinary Rules, the men agree to abide by the Disciplinary Rules hitherto observed by them and that the new rules be deferred for one month with a view to enable them to understand the same clearly before signifying their willingness to conform to the same.

MOVE FOR HINDU GYMKHANA AT MATHERAN

This year the number of Hindoo Visitors at Matheran was very large and on request of landlords and visitors at Matheran a meeting of a few prominent Hindoos was held last week at Seth Jamnadas Narottam Bhau's Bungalow when a sub-committee was appointed to carry on correspondence with the Superintendent and Government to obtain a plot of land for a Gymkhana and to prepare a scheme to start a Gymkhana and to collect funds.

The members of the Sub-Committee, Messrs. Narottam V. Purshottam, Jivraj G. Nensey, Jamnadas Narottam Bhau and Vassanji Purshottam met the Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Irani, on 4th May to request him to give them a plot of land for the Gymkhana. The Committee has already forwarded a written request to the Government to secure a plot on the same condition as the Parsi Gymkhana. It is hoped that the Hindu landlords and visitors of Matheran will have the advantage of the Gymkhana very shortly on receiving a plot from Government.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Total amount of three months' bills tendered was Rs. 3,61,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-12-0 and above amounting to Rs. 82,75,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-12-0. From the 6th June to 11th June 1928 intermediate three months' bills for Rs. 19,50,000 were sold. There will be no further sales of Treasury Bills for the present.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India. Remittances during the week ending 9th June, 1928 500,000. Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 9th June 1928, 8,775,000.

DAVIS CUP

Rome.—In the Davis Cup singles, LeMorpugo beat Bobb 6/2 6/4 6/4, and Sleem beat DeStefani 6/4 6/8 6/4 6/3.—Reuter.

TORRENTIAL RAIN IN BOMBAY

MONSOON GOING STRONG

RAILWAY SERVICE DISORGANISED

It is really raining cats and dogs in Bombay. The monsoon took the city by surprise in the early hours of Tuesday and is still going strong. If at all there was a break in the downpour, it was only for a fresh and vigorous outburst. The fall on Tuesday was steady, without any thunder-and lightning and undisturbed by winds. In the evening, it was torrential without any drizzling whatsoever. The low-lying parts of the city presented the appearance of small lakes and it was a sight to witness the motor cars ploughing the water and mercilessly splashing it on poor pedestrians. Near the J. J. Hospital, every passenger had to wade through knee-deep water to catch the bus. Similar was the case in some parts of Byculla. In Parel, the other side of the Tram Terminus was one sheet of water. In the morning, a motor car was caught in the pool and had to be extricated with great difficulty. Throughout the day, the Municipal workmen were busy carrying on diving operations in the drainage to give a free exit to the accumulated water. Their efforts were only partially successful, as it was raining continuously. Added to it was the surgical operations to the roads carried on near the Elphinstone Market which led to the congestion of traffic on that side. Owing to the dislocation in train services, the trams carried a record crowd, and "Jaga Nai" was the Jargon which one heard repeated too often. In spite of the heavy rain, the city presented a gala appearance due to the Bardoli Day celebrations. There was evidently no monsoon to the Bardoli Day volunteers and the strikers who rushed to the various relief centres. Many of the highways and by-ways presented an array of umbrellas. In the trains "the man with an umbrella" has become a standing joke, which evidently refers to the character in Miss Savidge case. Waterproofs of every variety and colour and even the Burberry have come to their own. Beginning it with a cough, has become the order in Monsoon conversation, and the ladies in the first and second class compartments never part with their bottles of smelling salt.

DAMAGE TO OVERHEAD WIRES

ELECTRICAL TRAIN SERVICE DISORGANISED

There was a breakdown in the suburban service on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway on Tuesday morning, the overhead electric wires running between Rowley and Mahim chord having been severed by lightning last night. Consequently considerable inconvenience was caused to passengers coming to offices in the Fort and other areas in the city. Office employees residing at Bandra and travelling by the Harbour Branch had perforce to resort to taxis and buses to go to their offices in time. About 15 buses and several taxis, crowded with stranded passengers, arrived in Bombay from Bandra.

It was not till 1-30 p.m. that the overhead equipment was set right by the G. I. P. Railway authorities and normal service was resumed to Bandra direct from Bombay.

RAILWOY TRACKS FLOODED.

There was also some delay in the running of trains over the line due to their diversion from Rowley junction to Kurla and Thana. The tracks between Sandhurst Bridge and Masjid and Cotton Green and Sewree were flooded necessitating cautious driving of the trains for a few hours in the morning.

There was no interruption in the local service on the main line and the normal traffic was maintained to Kurla and Thana.

SLIGHT DISLOCATION ON B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

There was no serious dislocation to the suburban service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Some inconvenience was, however, caused to the passengers owing to the delay in running of trains consequent on the failure of signals which are electrically controlled.

MONSOON STARTS IN EARNEST

TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS DISORGANISED

The monsoon has started in real earnest and the climate of Bombay which was abnormally sultry and sweltering only two days ago, is now cool and pleasant. Incessant downpour in the early hours of Tuesday morning accompanied by thunders and lightning had a magic effect on the weather. All throughout the day the sky remained clouded and showers of rain kept on pouring. The low-lying places like Jacob Circle, Ripon Road, Nal Bazar, Tardeo, Khetwadi and Parel were flooded and tramway communication was disturbed for about half an hour. The local service of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway was also disorganised and the trains were late for about an hour owing to the lines being flooded. Six inches of rain was registered at Colaba Observatory from Monday to 8 a.m. on Tuesday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 11TH JUNE, 1928.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Monday, the 11th of June, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been normally active, while the Bay current has strengthened in Lower Burma and round the head of the Bay. A Western disturbance is passing through the extreme north and rainfall has extended into Kashmir.

Forecast:—An increase of rain along the Western Himalayas.

Burma, including the Bay Islands:—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 1.6in., Victoria Point 1.6in., Tavoy 1.6in., Bassein 1.3in., Amherst 2.7in., Kyaukpyu 2.9in., Akyab 5.8in., Minbu 1.0in. and Myitkyina 1.1in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

North-East India, including Orissa:—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Bengal, locally in Assam and Orissa, and at a few stations in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; Dhubri has had 1.0in., Silchar 1.7in., Chittagong 1.9in., Barisal 0.9in., Mymensing 0.9in., Balasore 1.0in. and Hukitala 1.1in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in North-east Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—Nearly general rain is reported from the Kumaon hills and Berar, local rain from the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces, and a few falls from the United Provinces West; Lucknow reports 1.5in., Mussooree 0.3in., Akola 0.4in. and Khandwa 0.9in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humdity is locally in excess in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces and Central India East. Maximum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 103 deg. at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

North-West India:—Rain has fallen locally on the Punjab hills and in Kashmir, and at a few stations in Gujarat Dalhousie reports 0.4in., Gulmarg 0.5in., Mount Abu 1.2in. and Surat 0.5in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Kashmir and Gujarat, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Kashmir, the Central Punjab and parts of the North-West Frontier Province, and locally in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the Punjab East and North and Rajputana East, and the minimum higher in Baluchistan, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Kashmir. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 111 deg. at Khanpur and Jacobabad.

The Peninsula:—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan, Hyderabad North, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, local rain in the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South and Madras Southeast; Bombay has had 0.8in., Marmagoa 1.3in., Malegaon 1.2in., Parbhani 1.9in., Calicut 2.2in., Mangalore 1.1in., Cochin 1.1in., Mysore 1.1in., Mercara 1.6in., Trivandrum 1.7in. and Cocanada 0.5in. Skies are overcast in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Coast North, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the north of the Peninsula, and in defect on the north Coromandel coast. Maximum temperature was above normal in Mysore. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 100 deg. at Cuddalore, Madras and Nellore.

Special report of heavy rainfall:—June 10th and 11th, Ponnagyun (Arakan) 5.7in. and 5.5in. respectively.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Bombay, June 12.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been vigorous in the Konkan and has extended into the central parts of the country; Bombay recorded seven inches of rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Hyderabad North, the Konkan and Berar, local in Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India West, the Punjab East and North and the United Provinces East, and confined to a few stations in the Madras Coast North and Gujarat. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the southeast Punjab, and clear elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the central Punjab and the Central Provinces East. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 114 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore and an extension in Hyderabad.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0-34"
Cawnpore	0.18"
Ambala	0.12"
Lahore	0.78"
Rawalpindi	0.36"
Mount Abu	0.08"
Surat	1.01"
Bhavnagar	0.13"
Indore	0.23"
Akola	0.75"
Amraoti	1.29"
Hoshangabad	0.25"
Jubbulpore	0.08"
Raipur	0.80"
Chanda	0.37"
Ratnagiri	2.11"
Marmugao	2.70"
Karwar	4.06"
Malegaon	0.01"
Ahmednagar	0.58"
Poona	0.28"
Belgaum	0.22"
Aurangabad	0.66
Nizamabad	0.61"
Bangalore	0.02"
Mangalore	1.05"
Calicut	1.30"
Cochin	0.81"
Trivandrum	1.13"
Coimbatore	0.10"
Madras	0.01"
Colombo	0.04"
Bombay:—	
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—	6.65"
Colaba Observatory	
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date (4.62" above normal).	9.06"
St. George's Hospital	6.30"
J. J. Hospital	4.75"

Maximum temperature 85 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 11TH JUNE, 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report.)

Province or District.	Station.	Total 1st June to date. In.	cts.
Panch Mahals	Godhra	2	16
West Khandesh	Nandurbar	0	00
Dharwar,	Dharwar	1	78

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

June 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 12th June 1928, Colaba Point 6.65 inches, Fort 6.30 inches, J. J. Hospital 4.75 inches.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 9.06 inches, Fort 10.92 inches, J. J. Hospital 8.14 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 1.10 inches, Fort 1.57 inches, J. J. Hospital 0.66 inch.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 0.63 inch, Fort 0.20 inch., J. J. Hospital 0.12 inch.

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON VIGOROUS

POONA, June 12.

The Arabian sea monsoon has been vigorous in Konkan and has extended in the central parts of the country. The Bay current has weakened in Lower Burma has strengthened in Bengal. The western disturbance has given numerous dust storms and in light local rain along the North-West Frontier and in the North Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Berar, Konkan, Hyderabad and North Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, the East Punjab, East and North-West Frontier Province, Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Madras, South-East and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Rangoon and Kyitkyina one; Kyaukpyu three; Dibrugarh a half; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazaar, Darisal, Jessore, and Calcutta one and a half; Chittagong two; Saugor Island one; Bogra four; Darjeeling six; Balasore and Sambalpore one and a half; Daltonganj and Patna a half; Allahabad a quarter; Surat one; Lahore, Dalhousie, Akola and Raipur three-quarters; Amraoti and Seoni one and a half; Bombay seven; Ratnagiri two; Marmagao three; Karwar four; Ahmednagar and Nizamabad a half; Mangalore and Trivandrum one; and Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in North-East India and an extension in Deccan.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Swami Dayanandji's public lecture on Sanatan Dharma at Madhav Bagh, at 7 p.m. (B. T.).

THURSDAY, June 14.

Result of First LL.B. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League—Ulsters vs. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 15.

Zarthost-no-Diso: Parsi Holiday (Banks closed).

Harwood League—Attached Section vs. Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 16.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. B. B. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, June 18.

Result of Second LL.B. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption telegrams for Peking will only be accepted at sender's risk.

RENT ACT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of Eknath Buildings, Mahim, Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider and support the Rent Act Bill of Mr. Bechar.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th June 1928 to 6 a.m. of 12th June 1928:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil, Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 50. The total mortality this day last year was 54.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

The 18th annual general meeting of the policy-holders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and the 20th annual general meeting of the shareholders, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-day will be held at the Company's Registered Office 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 20th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LECTURE ON SANATAN DHARMA.

A grand meeting of Sanatan Dharmi Hindus will be held at Madhav Bagh to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (B. T.). Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., will preside and His Holiness Shri Dayanandji Maharaj founder of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, who has come to Bombay for a few days' stay, will deliver a lecture on Sanatan Dharma.

FREE AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

At the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary, situated 1st, Kamathipura, in the month of May 1928 the total numbers of patients was 1,705 out of which 219 were New Cases. The figures for the same month in the years 1926 and 1927 of the New Cases were 148, and 169 respectively, and the total attendance figures were 960 and 1,235 respectiveiy. In the last May according to caste Hindus were 1,508, Muslims were 960 and Parsis were 93.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Ross" arrived at Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Sinclair" arrived at London in the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Mescindoe" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

MONSOON BURSTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Heavy rainstorm accompanied by thunder and lightning heralded the burst of the monsoon in Calcutta. Streets were flooded in half an hour bringing trams and buses to a standstill.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928.

England had its laugh at the expense of Tennessee at the latter's intolerance of the theory of evolution.

* * *

America will have her laugh now at the Londoners, who are out to smash M. Voronoff's "rejuvenation" methods and if possible those who support those methods.

* * *

Tennessee would not admit man's origin from the monkey, and the Londoners in question would not go back to monkey glands.

* * *

Both are rather late in their opposition. Once you glorify vivisection, vaccine therapy and organo-therapy, you cannot expect them to stop at monkey glands.

* * *

Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., writing in the "Daily Herald" says that the real cause of the present unrest in India is he "stomach trouble."

* * *

So "Dr." Purcell—as I should like to call the Labour M.P. for Forest of Dean—has diagnosed India's ailment correctly. But will the Bourbons of Whitehall and Simla take this advice seriously and see that the right ingredients prescribed by Purcell are given to the patient? Or will they continue to resort to the half-hearted measures of applying some balm to the head when stomach ache and not headache is the only or the main cause of the whole trouble?

* * *

A small number of individuals can form themselves into a larger number of groups by a judicious use of permutations and combinations. Simonites have instinctively learnt this mathematical trick.

* * *

The latest combination is the "Bombay Presidency Simonite Conference." This is only a larger edition of the "Simon Anti-Boycott Society," of which Mr. S. K. Naique is the President, who is also the moving spirit of the Conference along with Maulvi Anis Ahmad, who is also the Secretary of the "All-India Muslim Federation."

* * *

For further permutations expert aid may be sought from a well enough known publicist who has proved himself a marvel in organising institutions by ringing changes on "Co-operative" "self-help," "mutual help" "benevolent" etc., etc.

* * *

The Simonites, be it stated in fairness to them, are a very cosmopolitan lot. While the Country League consists of only large stake-holders, the Simonites include small-stake-holders, no-stake-holders non-title-holders, non-descripts, nobodies, and—busy-bodies.

* * *

The silly weather has gone, but mushroom weather has come.

* * * * *

The moralists of Fleet Street are seriously perturbed. What is to happen to Japan? They find she is following a tortuous path in China and they mean to give her a severe warning.

* * * * *

"All is by no means well in the island empire," laments the "Outlook" in mail week. "It would not be the first time in history," it says, "even in Japanese history, that recourse had been had to a spirited foreign policy to divert public attention from events nearer home."

* * *

Why—even in British history the phenomenon has taken place. But isn't naughty of Japan to imitate Britain this way? Things which God's Own Englishmen do must not be done by any other people.

* * *

Monsoon Times:—

Wife "Why are you taking three umbrellas?

Professor: "One I shall forget in the train, one I shall leave in the restaurant and one I shall need if it comes on to rain."

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

"WAR" AGAINST MILL-OWNERS

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION

The conference between the representatives of the Mill-owners and the Strike Committee is adjourned for the time being. The Sub-Committee of the Mill-owners' Association promised the representatives of the Strike Committee to consider the seventeen demands submitted to them and to intimate their decision later on. The confabulation in no way inspires one to take a hopeful view.

In the meantime the Strike Committee are preparing the strikers for the war against the mill-owners and are providing ration to stand firm till the battle is won.

Ten relief centres have been opened for distribution of grain. At each centre 60 maunds of rice and 10 maunds of "dal" were distributed among the strikers. Each man was given three days' provision. Next distribution of grain will take place on Friday. Owing to the distribution of ration the usual meeting of the strikers was not held.

RELIEF FOR STRIKERS

RUSH IN DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

As announced already, the Joint Strike Committee's relief operations were opened on Tuesday at 10 different centres. The total number of people that took advantage of the distribution of relief, exceeded 11,000. There was a large rush particularly at the following centres:—Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Madanpura and Kala Chowki, and the distribution went on until 4 o'clock in the evening. The volunteers had a great task in keeping the crowd under control, but everything went on smoothly.

Messrs. Syed Munawar, Asavle, Nimbkar, Ghate and Kasale, kept on moving with a forry load of grain, to the different centres to see that none was disappointed.

Some people tried to create trouble at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, but before they could do anything, they were sent out.

Each one was given 3 days' rations, consisting of 1½ seers of rice and 3/8 of a seer of Dal. Where an individual had wife, he was given double the share.

The distribution will be resumed again, on Friday, when it is expected, more persons will take advantage of this relief, when rations will be supplied, for 4 days more.

KURLA MILL STRIKERS' MEETING

A meeting of mill strikers was held on last Saturday evening at Kurla, Mr. R. S. Asavale, presiding.

The president exhorted the gathering not to despair but to be optimistic of their success in the present struggle, and that the negotiations had been started that day between some of the representatives of the Joint Strike Committee and those of the Mill-owners' Association. Until a complete settlement was arrived at relief would continue to be given from the 12th instant instead of 16th in Bombay City, and if the strikers at Kurla needed relief from the same day they must apply to the Joint Strike Committee through their Kurla representative. They were also advised to remain peaceful and firm in order that they might gain success.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 12.
Previous Closing Rate	20.46
To-day's Opening Rate	20.35
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	20.16
Difference	—.30

LIVERPOOL.

	June 12.
Previous Closing Rate	10.93
To-day's Opening Rate	10.90
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.87
Difference	—.06
Broach Expectation	384 0 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928.

A LABOURED APOLOGIA.

The correspondence between Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., and the Governor of Bombay with regard to the Bardoli question is of some interest inasmuch as it establishes beyond doubt that for the time being at any rate Government are unanimously determined to refuse a fresh enquiry asked for by Bardoli. Incidentally the correspondence also shows the attitude of avowed constitutionalists of the type of Mr. Munshi towards the Satyagraha campaign. If Sir Leslie Wilson had contented himself with a point blank refusal to institute a fresh enquiry, we would not have thought it necessary to comment upon his refusal at all. But his attempt at a reasoned defence cannot go unchallenged. We shall lightly dismiss his defence of Pathans as Government have at last found it necessary to withdraw them or rather to order their withdrawal; for, in Bardoli it is Mr. Smart and not the Government of Bombay who seems to be the final authority and who has not yet withdrawn them. But a word is necessary about his implicit reliance on the information supplied to him by officials with regard to the excesses of the Pathans. He twits Mr. Munshi with relying on "hopelessly exaggerated" reports "without an inner knowledge of what is going on". Sir Leslie himself has not cared to visit Bardoli even once all these months but has all along relied on one-sided official reports. He is not even sure of the number of Pathans engaged. He says in one letter they are forty and in another, twenty-five. As regards exaggerated reports, will Government dare to publish a communique stating the true facts about the repeated and specific charges against Pathans of raiding houses at night, torturing cattle and even molestation of women?

As regards the main question at issue, viz., the need for a fresh enquiry, Sir Leslie's apologia is least convincing. His main contention is that Government officials have repeatedly examined the Bardoli papers and have convinced themselves and him that Government are just and even generous in their demand, and that "if any further enquiry were to be made, such enquiry would result in raising the assessment instead of lowering it". However, as if not quite sure of his ground, His Excellency adds that "if on examination of assessment after the taxes had been paid, it were found that any mistakes had been made which resulted in unfairness to the cultivators, remissions would be made". Sir Leslie's final argument is as follows: "Why should the Government give up its undoubted right of administration to the decision of some independent committee? No Government can concede the right of private individuals to usurp the functions of the Government, and no Government would be worth the name of Government which allowed such a thing to happen". In short, Sir Leslie objects to an independent enquiry, partly because such an enquiry would either elicit nothing new or would result in raising the assessment but mainly because such an enquiry by "private individuals" would be unworthy of any Government. Now, as regards repeated official enquiries, does Sir Leslie mean that officials, like the King, can do no wrong? Or does he mean that even if they go wrong it is unworthy of a Government to allow "private individuals" to point out the error? Hundreds of errors have been and are being made by officials and exposed by private individuals—one need not even go far in search of glaring instances. And private individuals have only saved Government from fresh blunders, Government's prestige suffering only to the extent they tried to stifle enquiry. In the Bardoli case, we may agree that several officials have found Government's demand to be just. A hundred more officials would say the same thing, especially after the Governor and his Government have unanimously approved of the demand. It is significant, however, that officials have admitted their own or their fellow officials' errors, after they have been pointed out by private individuals. When Bardoli has compelled Government to admit some errors, has proved many more to the satisfaction of hundreds of disinterested persons and for that reason demands a fresh enquiry and is prepared to stake everything on that, here is the Governor saying in effect to the people: "No, friends, you will not have an enquiry, because it may go against you and raise the assessment. Besides, you are only private individuals, you have only to pay. We of the Government have the sole right to say how much you should pay". Arguments, so puerile and undignified, will not deceive even a school boy. If Government had such a good case as they make out, they would have long ago turned the tables against the agitators by instituting an independent enquiry. They have not done so because they fear an independent enquiry.

What is Mr. Munshi going to do now? He feels sympathy for the people of Bardoli, regards their demand for an enquiry as most reasonable but, a "constitutionalist" that he is, he has not expressed any approval of the Satyagraha movement. Nay, he even says in his letters to the Governor, that he could not associate with the Councillors who waited upon the Governor at Mahableshwar as "I considered that with Non-co-operators threatening non-payment of taxes it was not for constitutionalists sympathising with such a movement to bring pressure on Your Excellency to accede to wishes backed by it". But since the people of Bardoli had exhausted all the conventional "constitutional" methods before starting Satyagraha, and since all the appeals of the constitutionalists have gone in vain, the latter may as well tell the public as to what they would do or what they would have the people of Bardoli to do. Non-violent Satyagraha is perfectly legitimate and even constitutional in the best sense of the term and the eschewing of all unconventional constitutional methods is meaningless for the simple reason that we do not possess a Constitution worth the name. The people of Bardoli are, in fact, fighting a great constitutional battle for bringing the assessment of land revenue under the control of their elected representatives as is the case in every civilised country. It is the Government of Bombay who are standing up for unadulterated autocracy and rank unconstitutionalism. Let the people of Bardoli forge ahead.

FARCE OF INDIAN NAVY.

In utter defiance of the will of the people, expressed through the Legislative Assembly, the Government of India have chosen to proceed with their own Departmental scheme of reconstructing the Royal Indian Marine. They have issued a communique coolly announcing that they propose to give substantial effect to the Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill, thrown out by the Assembly at its last session. The Bill purported to convert the present Indian Marine into a full combatant force and to apply to it, with a few modifications, the provisions of the British Naval Discipline Act. In effect the Bill amounted to the creation of a section of the British Navy in India entirely at India's cost and place it entirely at the disposal of the British Navy in all emergencies, without even an obligation on the part of the British Government to pay for the use of the Indian Navy for British purposes. It was to be an Indian Navy mainly in the sense that India had to pay all its cost and that it was to be stationed in India to protect Indian waters, not necessarily in the primary interests of India. It was a dodge, a part of the after-war Imperial plan of using India for Imperial designs in the East. The Rawlinson Committee frankly stated that "a valuable service, which we think the Indian Navy should be able to undertake in the near future, will be the responsibility for policing the Persian Gulf in peace time by which means three vessels maintained in those waters by the Imperial Government will be set free." And what was India's advantage in the scheme? The Royal Indian Marine was to have the glorified name of Royal Indian Navy, it was to have the privilege of flying the White Ensign, the colour of the British Navy, and one commissioned vacancy in three was to be reserved for Indians.

The Assembly had good reason to throw out the Bill. The so-called Indian Navy was planned by Government without the Assembly's approval. It was sanctioned by the British Parliament even before it was placed before the Assembly. It was made perfectly clear in Parliament by Earl Winterton that the new Indian Navy would be in exactly the same position in relation to the Assembly as the Indian Army is at present. That is, the Assembly's control over the Navy was to be nil. As regards the creation of Indian officers, the concession is insultingly trivial. There are over a hundred Commissioned British officers in the Indian Marine now and annually three vacancies are expected to occur. Government propose to reserve one vacancy for Indians "on terms and conditions to be announced shortly." Even assuming that the terms would be fair, it will take a century to make the Navy at least in one sense Indian. The whole scheme is farcical. The last word we borrow from Mr. Whitley, M.P., who, speaking on the Indian Navy Bill in the House of Commons, observed: "I want to take this opportunity of entering a most emphatic protest against the provisions of this measure.....No case can be made out for an Indian Navy which is not under the control of the Indian people. What we are asked to do here is simply farcical. We are asked to subscribe to a situation in which there will be an Indian Navy which may be taken away by the very people who, in certain conceivable circumstances, may be India's chief enemy and used by these people while they retain the power and the right to say who is to pay for the Navy during the time it has been used without the consent of the Indian people."

THE NEW LAND REVENUE BILL

LEGALISING AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.

(BY R. L. GHARAT).

The principal aim of the Hon. Mr. Rieu's Bill No. XIV of 1928 seems to be to legalise the present objectionable practice, followed by settlement officers, of taking rental value as the basis of assessment. The Bill also seeks to make it lawful for Government to demand 50 per cent. out of the rents as their share. In my articles on "The Basis of Assessment" in "The Bombay Chronicle" some time ago I gave instances to show how high rents were often only promised on paper but seldom fully paid by needy and starving cultivators. The number of landholders exacting high rents is not large, but the settlement officers select only cases of high rents to base their averages and thus make the majority of landholders suffer for the sins of a few. Most landholders have generally to advance to their poor tenants seed, manure, money and grain, the greater part of which being never paid back has to be written off as bad debt. The sound principle of taking into account the profits of agriculture in revising assessments embodied in section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code appears to be objected to by Government only for the reason that it would not be easy to approximately ascertain the net profits, as no correct and authentic accounts of the expenses of cultivation to be deducted from the gross profits will be available.

WHERE THERE IS A WILL.....

In my articles referred to above I have shown how Government can nearly very accurately ascertain the profits of cultivation. They can establish experimental farms and cultivate lands for a period of five years prior to a revision settlement obviously for the purpose of ascertaining the net profits. They may not count the superintendent's salary as an item of expenses, but details of other items of the expenditure will hardly differ from those usually required by ordinary landholders. By adopting such a course Government can even teach the farmers to manage their farms economically and with good profits. Government can also find out the net profits from private accounts which several landholders, cultivating their lands with hired labour, regularly keep. The account books of such landholders may, if necessary, be checked from time to time by Mamlatdars or Circle Inspectors with the help of village officers in the same way as income accounts are examined by Income Tax officers. In the case of "Kunbi" or backward landholders cultivating their lands with the help of members of their own families, the cost of the labour of such members can be easily estimated. Periodical repairs to field boundaries (ordinarily called "band-bandist"), manures, seed-beds or "rabs", seeds, sowing, ploughing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, thrashing and guarding the crops are the chief things to be attended to in cultivation in the Konkan. In other parts of the Presidency the items vary with the various crops and climatic conditions.

RENTS—PROMISED AND ACTUAL.

If rental value were to be taken as the basis of assessment, it would be unjust to make the village officers record only the rents promised on paper. These officers ought to be made to record even the actual quantities of rents received by the landholders. Owing to erratic monsoons and other causes the actual rents received are often far less than those promised and recorded. The exceptional circumstances which may have led to the promise of high rents will also have to be recorded. I have observed that when a village has insufficient cultivable land, the rents there are much higher than those in a neighbouring one with fewer tenants and more land to be leased. Ascertaining the net profits of agriculture would certainly be the more practicable and equitable method of taking the basis for fixing the assessment than the unreliable and misleading rental value. In their report to the Government of India in 1901 on the Bombay Land Revenue Policy, the Bombay Government after quoting section 107 of their Land Revenue Code to indicate the principles upon which revisions of assessment are to be effected, write: "These principles have been strictly adhered to in all settlements, original or revised. . . . They

(Continued on page 11.)

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A REPLY TO MR. ANIL BARAN ROY

(BY S. D. NADKARNI).

II

The Russian revolution, says Anil Babu, was effected by the 'religious-ridden' masses of Russia. It is not a fact. Before the revolution, all the 'religious-ridden', politically-conscious elements had either migrated to foreign lands (as the Doukhobors to America), or having given up the struggle, lay low, dreaming of a heavenly intervention. The Churches never helped the struggle in any tangible way. Most of them actually hindered or even opposed it, while few dared even to pray for success to the revolutionaries.

'Religion may be misused; so may Civil Liberty', argues in effect Sjt. Ray. Let him remember that the best safeguard against the misuse of liberty is liberty itself. Can the same be said of 'religion' in those aspects of it (viz., Theocracy, Traditionalism, and/or Authoritarianism)—with which and with which alone we are concerned in the present controversy, raised as it is over the slogan: "Divorce Religion from Politics"? The history of Theocracy answers: No.

SHAKTI-WORSHIP.

Anil Babu makes a passing, but seemingly approving reference to 'the Shakti-worship of Bengal'. I venture to say that whatever 'Shakti-worship' may have come to mean in post-British days, whether under the influence of the 'materialistic' West or not,—to the pre-British ancestors of the modern Bengalis' 'Shakti-worship' meant something that was not quite healthy, nor helpful, nor even manly according to modern ideas. Leaving altogether aside the worst or the 'vamachara' aspect of it,—'Shakti-worship' in its least objectionable aspect meant no more than seeking to appease or placate some capricious Force superior to and outside of ourselves—the devotee's object being to have his own longings for selfish material things gratified through the goddess's favours. It meant in effect, as Kabikankan's poem 'Chandi' shows, the sanctification of the already existing mean cringing attitude of the prostrate

(Cotinued on Page 11).

Previous article appeared on 7th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Thought For The Day.

If we should have to listen to Egypt's and India's demands, what would then become of the British Empire?

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

Winterton's Whitewash.

The Under-Secretary of State for India has developed two peculiar methods of answering questions about India. One is to reply that he has no information, the other is to attempt to silence the questioner with a whitewash of the bureaucratic policy of Britain's agents in India with an effrontery and hauteur intended to make the questioner gasp at his lordship's insolence. It is not likely that Earl Winterton has remained entirely in ignorance of the defence put up in the Punjab Legislative Council by the Government spokesmen in regard to the notorious Banerjea affair. But Earl Winterton cuts the whole business of Mr. Thurtle's inquiry short by denying that Banerjea was an 'agent provocateur' and adding into the bargain a little homily about citizens' duty to help the police. What sort of a dangerous provocateur Banerjea was can be guessed from a letter to the "Tribune" by the man who stood him surety. He says in it "Banerjea suggested the commission of anarchical crime to which we could not be a party."

Mischievous Embargo.

The eleventh hour refusal of Government to allow the Bombay Youth League the use of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall for the "Bardoli Propaganda" meeting the League would have liked to hold there on Tuesday is one of those petty annoyances which a bureaucracy thoroughly out of touch with and regard for public opinion loves to cause. Even in their own interests Government should have thought it a wiser policy to permit the use of the Hall for a purpose which Indian India regards as thoroughly constitutional, while Anglo-India taking its cue from the authorities sheepishly denounces as unconstitutional. Their mischievous embargo only helps in fanning further the flames of the "agitation" they so very much dislike. Sir Leslie Wilson says he is anxious to arrive at a settlement of the Bardoli issue. Preventing Bombay Youth from having their say in a public hall essentially meant for public meetings is not a happy method of arriving at that settlement.

Futile Attempt.

The little stunt indulged in by the Government of Bombay through their Director of Information of ascribing the sudden resignation of 8 Talatis and 35 Patels to "cruel persecution" by Non-co-operators will deceive nobody. On the very face of it the "story" lacks conviction. It has been clumsily put together and badly decorated. According to it out of the eight Talatis, all the seven, except, of course, the one who poured out a convenient tale of woe to the Collector of Surat, are defaulters who have not paid up their land revenue and they have, therefore, resigned. But the earlier chapter in the tale makes them out to be helpless souls whom persecution "which they cannot stand any longer" prevents from serving the Ma-Bap Sarkar. It is curious that only one of the Talatis and only one out of the Patels complains of "persecution." If the "zoolum" of Non-co-operators were a fact it would have been loudly denounced by all the lesser Tchinovniks of Government at Bardoli long ago. But the fact is that the Satyagrahis at Bardoli are, on the contrary, solicitous about seeing that wayward souls, who by their conduct help the autocracy of Government, are not harassed.

Facilities for Oriental Research.

The Inter-University Board has published a booklet on "Facilities for Oriental Studies and Research at Indian Universities" for the benefit of those interested in Oriental research. It contains brief statements furnished by the different Universities of India respecting the facilities provided by them in Oriental studies in the shape of libraries, manuscripts, research fellowships, special staff etc. It also contains similar statements from the Adyar Library, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona and the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. The booklet does not contain an analytical comparative review by the Inter-University Board of the various statements furnished by the Universities. Few Universities, if any, seem to provide full facilities for comprehensive research work in Oriental Studies, though most of them provide instruction in one or more Oriental languages up to the M. A. Standard and possess a few thousands of books and manuscripts in those languages. Every University attempting to teach almost every subject, no University is able to do full justice to Oriental research in a wide sense of the term. The Bhandarkar Institute specialises in Oriental research but its work is limited on the one hand by lack of funds and on the other by its stress on Sanskrit scholarship. Oriental research can come into its own only if a few Universities specialise in it and work in concert with the Branches of the Royal Asiatic Society and other kindred institutions.

The Right Attitude.

The first session of the C. P. and Berar Peasants and Workers Conference held at Nagpur on Monday declared for boycott of the Simon Commission. This is the right attitude and should be an eye-opener to people like Mr. Hartshorn who go about in England making misleading statements about the attitude of the working classes in India towards the Commission. As regards Mr. Bradley's remark in his presidential address that Congressmen should draw up an attractive programme for the workers, it is only necessary to point out that Congress leaders have never lost sight of the fact that Swaraj for India can only mean Swaraj for the "masses" as well as for the classes, that it must be a genuine democratic Swaraj. They are, therefore, keenly alive to the need for ameliorating labour conditions. When Mr. Bradley has more experience of Indian political conditions, he too will realise like them that under foreign rule, particularly under the domination of foreign capitalism, those conditions cannot substantially improve.

"THERMAPYLAE OF INDIA."

B. O. C. WILL SEE IT THROUGH

SIR JOHN CARGILL OPTIMISTIC

MORE LIGHT ON OIL WAR

LONDON, June 12.

At a meeting of the Burma Oil Company, Sir John Cargill, Chairman, referring to the kerosene rate war in India said that offers of the Royal Dutch Shell Group to secure peace had been refused, and quite unreasonable counter offers had been made, including the condition that the indigenous industry must agree not only to export benzine, while India might be able to absorb all its production, but also not to increase its benzine production by resorting to "cracking" kerosene or other fractions of petroleum. There would be no peace, if it depended on the indigenous industry producing one gallon less than was economically potential to it, or on other than complete freedom to deal with its production always as it saw fit. The Company would see this trouble through, and he was convinced that they would safely survive.—Reuter.

BANK OF JAPAN

NEW GOVERNOR APPOINTED

LONDON, June 12.

Tokio.—Mr. Junnosuke Inouye has resigned the Governorship of the Bank of Japan on the ground that the stabilisation of the financial situation has been accomplished. Mr. Kuochohijikata has been appointed Governor.—Reuter.

"SCHOOL OF BADMASHISM"

PT. R. SHARMA ON INDIAN JAILS

(From a Correspondent.)

MORADABAD, June 12.

Pandit Ramsarup Sharma was released to-day, without any information to the public. In a statement just after his release the Pandit said:

"I am now again the same soldier of the country as I was before. We cannot get salvation till we are fully prepared to devote ourselves to the service of the country. If I am able to get my papers from the custody of the Police, I shall request a retrial of my case. The Indian jails are, of course, the training schools of 'badmashism.' They require great reforms and the leaders might well pay prompt attention to this question."

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

"PIONEER'S" STATEMENT CONTRADICTED

SIMLA, June 12.

The following communique has been issued:—The attention of the Punjab Government has been directed to the statement made in the "Pioneer" of the 10th June, that in the communication made by His Excellency the Governor to the members of the Committee elected by the Punjab Legislative Council, a desire had been expressed that they should record their opinion that India is not yet fit for the privilege of Dominion Status. The Local Government would not have felt itself justified in taking notice of this statement, had it not been the subject of comment in other newspapers. In the circumstances it now desires to state categorically that no communication, either written or oral regarding any question of policy, has been made either by His Excellency the Governor or by the Local Government either directly or indirectly to the Committee to any member thereof, nor is it the intention of His Excellency or His Government that any official influence shall be brought to bear on the Committee or any member of it, to adopt any particular view in the opinions which may be formed or expressed by the Committee.A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of U. P. has postponed his visit to Raniket, Almora and Muktesar from June 20 to June 26 on medical advice.

Ex-Ministers Rai Rajeshwar Bali and Kunwar Rajendra Singh have joined the Nationalist Party in the U. P. Council.

The King has approved of the appointment of Honorary Colonel G. L. Colvin, Commandant, East Indian Railway Regiment Auxiliary Force, as an aide-de-camp to His Majesty.

MEANING OF BARDOLI CAMPAIGN

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATIONS EVERYWHERE

MILL STRIKERS TO BE USED AS BLACKLEGS?

MORE PATELS RESIGN IN PROTEST

PATHANS NOT YET REMOVED

Despite the fury of the monsoon which was demonstrated in a heavy and incessant downpour of rain through all the twenty-four hours of the day, the "Bardoli Day" was very successfully observed by the city of Bombay. Yesterday's record of Bombay was, indeed, perfectly in keeping with her glorious traditions of national service. Nothing could daunt the intrepid spirit of the citizens of this premier city of India and no amount of rain could chill the unquenchable ardour of the youthful hearts of the brave youths of Bombay. The whole city was astir with an unusual commotion throughout the day. The batches of young volunteers, men and women were plodding along the streets through knee-deep water collecting funds for Bardoli Satyagraha. The response of the people was as profuse as it was spontaneous. Once again the citizens of Bombay were reminded of the eventful days of 1921-22 when the Non-Co-operation movement was at its height.

MARKETS CLOSED.

Almost all the markets of Bombay which are controlled by organised associations, were entirely closed for business on Tuesday. The Associations had already passed resolutions to that effect. The cotton market at Sewree controlled by the East India Cotton Association and the share market in Fort, were kept open in spite of the wishes of brokers, but there also no business could be transacted since the Brokers' Association had by passing a special resolution, advised its constituents to observe the "Bardoli Day." So far as the bigger markets were concerned, the hartal was a splendid success. The whole of Marwadi Bazar, Moti Bazar, cloth markets, grain markets, jewellery shops, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, cotton markets, commission agency firms, and all other concerns that counts in matters commercial were absolutely closed for business. Only retail shops were kept open in some parts of Bombay. Looking to shortness of time and consequent imperfection or organisation, one cannot but marvel at the extraordinary response which Bombay gave to the call of nation. Huge meetings were held in all parts of Bombay City and in its suburbs, at which funds were collected and resolutions passed supporting the Satyagraha in Bardoli and denouncing, in no measured terms, the regime of lawless repression which the Government of Bombay have inaugurated in that Taluka. Mr. Manilal Kothari of Gujarat and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj of C. P. had specially come down to Bombay in connection with the "Bardoli Day". The three meetings held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall were unusually packed. The whole atmosphere appeared to be surcharged with intense feeling. The one unforgettable feature of the day was the remarkable enthusiasm which the young ladies of Bombay exhibited in collecting funds from door to door. The volunteers of the B.P.C.C. and other organisations were doing their mighty best in collecting money and keeping order in the over-crowded meetings.

BARDOLI DAY OBSERVANCE.

HUGE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

A huge procession started at about 8-30 a.m. from Javeri Bazar and passed through Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Dady Seth Street, Cathedral Street and Girgaon Back Road. They arrived at Marwadi Vidyalaya a few minutes before ten o'clock where a mass meeting was held. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, despite the fact that it was office time for people to go to work, and it was also raining heavily.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who presided, said they had a triumphant procession that morning and people of all castes and creeds vied with each other to contribute their mite towards the Bardoli Fund. One striking feature of the collection was that even Pathans joined in giving their contributions. Mr. Mehta then dwelt on the Bardoli struggle and mentioned the recent decision of the Government in refusing to consider the suggestion of Mr. K. M. Munshi for a fresh enquiry, and said Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was capable of meeting the ultimatum of the Government and to lead the people of Bardoli to the final victory.

PRAYER FOR SUCCESS.

Mr. Manlal Kothari then prayed for the success of Bardoli and appealed for funds. He then auctioned a "Bardoli Day Remembrance Flag" which Mr. Dhiroobhai Bhoolabhai Desai bought for Rs. 10.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appealed to the people of Bombay to contribute at least Rs. five lacs towards the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund. He hoped not Rs. five lacs but Rs. ten lacs would be given by Bombay in her usual generosity.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodardas urged the people to act and not to talk and thus sympathise with the people of Bardoli in their struggle.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai made a suggestion to observe the 12th of June as "Bardoli Day" in future. The struggle of Bardoli would inspire them in future to stand against the Government to achieve Swaraj.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said pessive resistance of the people of Bardoli would serve the people of India as an object lesson to attain Swaraj.

The Song of Bardoli was then sung which said: "We will not pay unjust revenue to the Government."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then announced that Rs. 450 were collected that morning. This was increased to Rs. 500 by collecting Rs. 50 more on the spot.

WANTED MEN AND MONEY

APPEAL TO BOMBAY

Unbounded was the enthusiasm of the citizens of Bombay and exhaustless their energy when, on Tuesday, the city of Bombay which is ever in the vanguard of national struggle, triumphantly celebrated the Bardoli Day. With incessant showers of rain pouring on their heads, the citizens of Bombay were rolling on since early afternoon to the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall where three huge public meetings were held in connection with the Bardoli Day. The last meeting which was held at 6 in the evening had attracted an enormously huge gathering. The meeting hall naturally proved too small to, hold such an overflowing gathering. Hundreds of men and not a few women had to go back failing to get entrance into the hall. There were moments when the huge assemblage of people threatened to go beyond all control and order. It took all the powers of persuasion which Mr. Manilal Kothari could command to calm down the intense feelings of the audience and establish an atmosphere of peacefulness and order. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. B. Patel and was addressed by Messrs. Manilal Kothari, N. D. Savarkar, Jamnadas Mehta, B. T. Desai, Jamanlal Bajaj and others. Placards bearing the mottos like "India is determined to be free," "Bardoli expects every youth to do his duty," "Swaraj is our birth-right" and "Away with British Imperialism" were hung on the walls prominently catching the eye of the audience. Volunteers were standing in two rows at the entrance of the meeting hall collecting funds from the entrants.

RIGHT WILL TRIUMPH.

Mr. J. B. Patel who presided over the meeting, earnestly appealed to the audience to mark the hardships to which the poor peasants of Bardoli were subjected and the peaceful manner in which those peasants suffered all those hardships. There was no doubt, he said, that the righteous cause of the people of Bardoli was bound to come out triumphant in the end. Continuing he remarked that the miseries of Bardoli people had become so very appalling that even the skies were shedding tears on them. The Government of Bombay alone could remain unconcerned and unmoved by the devastation which they themselves had wrought. Mr. Patel then exhorted the audience to come forth with men and money to support the brave Satyagrahis of Bardoli in their national struggle.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was warmly ovated when he rose to address the meeting. In feeling tones that made

(Continued on next page).

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO BARDOLI.

An imposing array of volunteers drawn from youths of either sex selling flags and collecting money for Bardoli Campaign.

"LEST WE FORGET"

DAS ANNIVERSARY DAY

CALCUTTA, June 12.

An appeal over the signatures, among others, of Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyangar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Mrs. Sarojni Naidu, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. P. C. Ray, Bupin Chandra Pal, Nilratan Sirkar, Sarala Debi, Ramananda Chatterji has been issued on the occasion of the third anniversary of the late C. R. Das to celebrate the Hospital day which falls on 16th June, and collections are being made for Chitta Ranjan Hospital and national infirmary founded by the Das equipment which would require 100 beds costing a lac yearly.—A. P.

SOCIALIST REGIME IN GERMANY

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

RESIGNATION OF MARX CABINET

LONDON, June 12.

Berlin.—President Von Hindenburg has accepted the resignation of the Marx Cabinet and charged the Socialist ex-Chancellor Herr Herman Mueller to form the new ministry. Herr Muller is 52. He was Foreign Minister in 1919-20 when he became Chancellor.—Reuter.

(On May 21, Reuter cabled the result of the German elections which was a distinct swing to the left. The Nationalistt received a set-back. The Socialists were returned in large numbers. The message stated that "it is most likely that the Government Coalition will consist of Socialists, the Centre Party, the German People's Party and the Democrats.")

CANADIAN LEGATION AT TOKIO

COMMONS REJECT CONSERVATIVE MOTION

LONDON, June 12.

Prior to the prorogation of Parliament, the House of Commons without division rejected the motion of Sir George Perley, Conservative, in favour of striking out the vote of 50,000 dollars for the Canadian Legation at Tokio. Sir George Perley asked what would happen to British foreign policy if all dominions had ministers at Tokio with divergent opinions and urged a Conference with other parts of the Empire before this step was taken.

Mr. Mackenzie King in reply said that Canada was in a key position in respect of her legations at Washington, Paris and Tokio and could use her position of influence to act as interpreter. In respect of Japan their closer association might be very helpful to Britain. Nothing in the proposal to appoint a Minister at Tokio savoured of an effort to gain independence from the British Empire and it would help to maintain Canada's relations with other parts of the Empire. Reuter.

INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

VICEROY CONTRIBUTES RS. 500

SIMLA, June 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy has donated Rs. 500 to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team Fund for whose aid, a public appeal has been issued by Major Burn Murdoch, President of the Indian Hockey Association.—A. P.

ANTI-WAR PACT

GENERAL DESIRE FOR PARTICIPATION

LONDON, June 12.

New York.—Addressing a commemorative ceremony in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church, Senetor Kellogg announced that in addition to encouraging replies from Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and British Dominions regarding the anti-war pact, several other Governments had informally indicated their desire to participate in it. Senator Kellogg urged churchmen all over the world to use their influence in the support of the present movement for the conclusion of the treaty.—Reuter.

"PRINCESS XENIA" LEAVES FOR ALEPPO

LONDON, June 11.

Sofia.—Princess Xenia arrived here last evening and departed this morning for Aleppo.—Reuter.

LATE MR. H. M. COLLINS

REUTER'S GENERAL MANAGER IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, June 11.

Melbourne.—The death has occurred of Mr. Henry Michael Collins, aged 85. He entered Reuter's service 65 years ago and was Reuter's General Manager in Australia for thirty years retiring in 1910.—Reuter.

UPROAR IN BURDWAN'S MEETING

"CHORUS GIRL" CHARACTERISED AS 'TRAITOR'

PROTEST AGAISTT OCCUPYING CHAIR.

MOVE FOR HINDU PRAYER HALL IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 11.

A number of young Indians attempted to break up a meeting at Queen's Hall when a Maharajah of Burdwan presided over a lecture by Pundit Shyamshankar, Secretary of the Temple of All Religions, Benares, on the 'Mystic Power and Love'. Disturbers protested against the chairmanship of the Maharajah of Burdwan, and one of them, in a short speech, characterised the Maharajah as a "Traitor" and unfit to preside over a public meeting. The interrupters finally left the hall.

Pundit Shyamshankar at the conclusion of his address, announced that the Maharajah of Burdwan had promised to support the construction of a Hindu prayer Hall in London for the benefit of Hindus visiting London and for encompassing cultural Unity. The Pundit also announced that he, in cooperation with some religious leaders in Europe, was organising a League of All Religions to be established in Geneva.—Reuter.

"THERMAPYLAE OF INDIA."

(Continued from previous Page.)

the hearts of the audience throb with intense emotions he narrated, in Gujarati, a few of the gruesome tales of the regime of repression which the Government of Bombay have started in Bardoli with the aid of an army of Pathans. The struggle, he went on to say, had assumed very grave aspect and large proportions. The Government of Bombay had now definitely bidden good-bye to justice and fair-play. They all knew that the campaign of Satyagraha was resorted to by the people of Bardoli as a last measure after they had tried all the avenues of constitutional agitation. The speaker then related, in graphic details, the extraordinary methods with which the Japtis were being executed by the officers of Government.

LAW AND ORDER IN BARDOLI.

In the face of so many glaring examples of lawlessness, continued the speaker, the Governor of Bombay had the temerity to say in perfect self-complacency that all was law and order in Bardoli. The moral defeat of Government, he added, was writ large in the fact that Government had to resort to the help of Pathans since they could not get any decent men to carry out their plans. (Cries of shame). Could there be any greater shame, he asked, on the part of the Government than the fact that in Bardoli a woman was assaulted by a Pathan who acted as an agent of this Government? (Louder cries of shame). Proceeding, Mr. Kothari added that it would be wrong for them to blame the Pathans who were only acting as their masters would bid them do. He was sure that this Government would not for a moment hesitate to employ Gurkhas if they found that Pathans were unable to crush the people down.

In fine, the speaker emphatically asserted that if the dispute was to be settled, it must be settled on the battle-field of Bardoli and not on the cool heights of Mahableshwar or any other Government House. (Cheers). It was a fight of light against darkness. It was a fight of right against might. In effect, it was a fight for Swaraj. (Applause). The struggle was national and it was their duty to their nation to back up the struggle with all their might.

GIFTS FROM PEOPLE.

Mr. Manilal Kothari then announced that a certain merchant of Bombay had given his Austin car as a gift towards Bardoli fund. The news was received with great applause. A gold watch and a gold ring were donated in the open meeting. These were auctioned at the end of the meeting.

SUPPORT ASSURED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved the following resolution.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay wholeheartedly supports the Satyagraha movement in Bardoli and humbly assures the people of Bardoli of their cordial support in their honest and honourable struggle."

In a few well-chosen words, Mr. Jamnadas commended the resolution to the acceptance of the audience.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar seconded the resolution in a vigorous Marathi speech.

Moulana Shaukat Ali, supporting the resolution, said that the Pathans were not to be blamed for their conduct in Bardoli. It was the bureaucracy which was at the root of the whole mischief. He characterized the issue of Bardoli as a struggle between India and England.

Mr. B. T. Desai made his usual appeal for 10,000 men and a sum of 5 lacs as Bombay's minimum contribution to the national struggle.

Mr. M. N. Talpade wished that Bardoli proved in the end the Thermopylae of India's national struggle.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj thought that they should give their reply to the arrogance of Government by their actions and not by words.

The resolution was then put to vote and declared carried unanimously amidst voeiferous applause.

SINEWS OF WAR.

Mr. Manilal Kothari then appealed to the audience to subscribe their mite to the Bardoli fund. The volunteers, he said, were not just yet wanted. What was of urgent necessity was the money to keep the people of Bardoli going on with their struggle. After this touching appeal money was simply showered on the platform.

Volunteers were very active with their sealed collected boxes. It seemed for a moment that the enthusiasm of the people had reached its extreme point.

The gathering dispersed after the collection of funds and auctioning of donated articles.

BOMBAY YOUTHS COLLECT RS. 2500

LADY VOLUNTEERS' MATCHLESS ENTHUSIASM

Never did the youth of Bombay rise to a higher sense of duty and patriotism, never did they shed more lustre on the fair name of Bombay, as on Tuesday when with the utmost enthusiasm they celebrated the "Bardoli Day." The heavy downpour of rain, and the innumerable difficulties in the way, did not damp their spirit and with the determination born of youth they set out to collect funds for the relief of the Bardoli peasants. They waged war against the unkind weather and at the end of the day had collected no less than Rs. 2,500. A banner which they carried proclaiming "Youth shall resist every power" was characteristic of their efforts and it would be true to say that they put their very soul in the work.

SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE.

Clad in white khaddar youthful volunteers,—many of whom were of the fair sex—were seen in knee-deep water at Bhuleshwar, in drenching rain at Girgaum, at Fort, at Kalbadevi and in every business quarter begging alms for Bardoli, selling 'Bardoli Flags' (little souvenirs) and everywhere they met with a spontaneous response. The poorer people parted with their coppers and the more aristocratic gave away valuable articles such as gold rings, etc. At one place a "Bardoli" flag fetched Rs. 40 and at another a Parsee lady was moved to donate a sum of Rs. 200. Had not the weather proved such a handicap the efforts of the volunteers should have certainly been crowned with better results.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Inspite of the very bad weather, a large number of volunteers turned up at the Students' Brotherhood on Tuesday morning. At about 8 a.m. they set out in groups, each group visiting a particular locality. Each group carried banners with them bearing in bold letters slogans like "We shall resist every tyranny and oppression," "Victory to Bardoli" and "Bardoli expects every youth to stand by it" etc. Each volunteer carried in his hands a sealed box for collection of funds and little flags, called "Bardoli Flags" to be sold as souvenirs. The batches visited Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Fort, Grant Road, on their way appealing to the patriotism of every one they met.

AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The High Court, Police Courts and other Government Offices were also invaded by volunteers. "Won't you subscribe to the Bardoli fund?" This sweet query of the lady volunteers invariably met with a hearty response, and the clerks contributed according to their means. The money realised from the sale of flags alone amounted to Rs. 100.

COLLECTION AT MEETING.

At 4 p.m. under the auspices of the Youth League a largely attended public meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. The meeting was marked for "less talk and more action" as the speeches were short. Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Manilal Kothari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Miss Bhesania and Mr. K. K. Menon on behalf of the League appeafed to the audience for funds. Prompt was the response and a cheque for Rs. 501 on behalf of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association was handed on the spot. A sum of Rs. 100 was donated by the Kanji Karamsey Mandvi School Vidyarthi Mandal.

A card board picture of Mahatma Gandhi was auctioned at the meeting and it fetched Rs. 200. About Rs. 100 were collected in loose coins. On the whole the collections for the whole day amounted to Rs. 2,500. Mr. Jitekar, M.L.C. who attended the meeting donated Rs. 100 and it was announced he was likely to resign his membership of the Legislative Council.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Bad weather did not deter the citizens of Santa Cruz from doing their duty towards Bardoli. Early in the morning about 100 persons collected at the residence of Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta and formed a procession which was led by Messrs. Mehta, B. G. Kher and G. B. Trivedi. The procession marched through Station Road, Gandhiji Road and by a circuitous route returned to the same place. Subscriptions were collected on the way and a sum of nearly Rs. 500 was collected.

AT SURAT

SURAT, June 12.

Surat observed "Bardoli Day" by observing hartal. A procession started in the morning from Limbda Chowk, volunteers carrying flags and placards appealing for funds. The procession divided itself into several batches which went round different parts collecting funds.—A. P.

BOMBAY MILL-WORKERS AS BLACKLEGS?

COMMISSIONER'S REPORTED SCHEME

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, June 12.

More resignations from Patels are pouring in. Their number has reached 64. Three more Talatis or Village Accountants have also resigned, bringing total to 11. The latest addition Dayabhai Premshanker, the new Talati of Vankaner who is now on the verge of retirement after 27 years of service, was so touched at 11 innocent cultivators from his own village being sent to jail before his very eyes handcuffed in twos and tied to each other with a running rope that he threw up his job in protest against it, and the general policy of repression without caring for his pension.

MILLWORKERS AS BLACKLEGS?

It is reported that the Government orders about the removal of Pathans have been kept in abeyance by the Commissioner on the strength of the blank cheque given to him by the Bombay Government. He is reported to have set his eyes on the Bombay Millworkers on strike for finding substitutes for the Pathans. In the meanwhile, instances of Pathan hooliganism are multiplying. Daily thefts of mangoes and fuel wood by Pathans have been reported. Complaints of their indecent behaviour at bathing ghats and abusive language towards women and of assaults continue.

The latest report from Valod is that a Pathan got enraged at a volunteer placed on duty on bathing ghat, uttered filthy words at him, caught him by hand and dragged him to the Police Thana where the volunteer after great difficulty extricated himself from his grip.

FROM BOMBAY TO LONDON

NO TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

P. & O NEXT SPRING SAILINGS.

BOMBAY, June 12.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., announce that an interesting point in connection with the P. and O. Homeward sailings for next spring is that all the steamers will proceed through to Marseilles and London and there will be no transhipment of passengers at Aden. As a matter of fact, the last ferry voyage from Bombay is by the "Razmak" on 23rd instant after which the transhipment at Aden becomes a thing of past. This should prove a great convenience to passengers who require to commence their voyage in the weeks when the mail steamer does not start its voyage at Bombay.—A. P.

FOREIGN TROOPS MUST GO

NANKING GOVERNMENT'S MANIFESTO

NEGOTIATION OF NEW TREATIES

LONDON, June 12.

Shanghai.—The Nanking Government Council has issued a draft manifesto addressed to foreign powers declaring that while Nationalists welcome cooperation and material assistance from friendly powers all foreign troops "must immediately be withdrawn from the Chinese soil in order to avoid misunderstanding and mutual suspicion. The effect of powers freely sending armed forces to any part of the Chinese territory where their nationals happen to reside will be to compell the Nationalist Government to close the interior of China to foreigners." The draft demands negotiation of new treaties based on equality and mutual respect.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN PEKING STILL PRECARIOUS

DEFENCES ERECTED ROUND LEGATION QUARTER

LONDON, June 11.

Peking.—The situation here is still precarious. Sandbag defences have been erected round the legation quarter, and extra guards have been placed owing to a report that Fengyuhsiang's troops are planning to kidnap the Northern General, Paoyulin, who has taken refuge in the quarter after the disarming of his troops by the Southerners. It is understood that the Japanese desire to take very strong action if the reply from Nanking to the diplomats protest is unsatisfactory.—Reuter.

HARTAL IN KATHLAL

KATHLAL, June 12.

(From a Correspondent.)

The agriculturists, mahajan and all classes of workmen observed hartal.

VOLUNTARY HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES CLOSED.

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

At a special meeting of the local Municipal Board this morning, a resolution was passed closing the municipal offices to-day.

'Bardoli Day' is observed in the city by a partial voluntary hartal. Mills will be closed for an hour in the evening. The students of the National School and College are selling Khaddar and are collecting money for the Bardoli Fund.—A. P.

A WONDERFUL FIGHT

CALCUTTA PRESS AND BARDOLI

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Nationalist newspapers devote editorial columns to the appeal for universal observance of the 'Bardoli Day' and characterise the Bardoli Satyagraha as "a wonderful fight almost unparalleled in modern times which is being put up by these men in the interest of justice and fairness." The papers exhort people to offer prayers and contribute their mite to sustain the Satyagrahis.

A number of public meetings will be held this evening to celebrate the 'Bardoli Day'.—A. P.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

BOMBAY SOLICITORS' FUND

The Bombay solicitors have collected a fund for the support of the cause of the Bardoli people, and for the relief of the oppressed cultivators of the Bardoli Taluka. They have collected about Rs. 2,000.

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was closed yesterday in commemoration of "Bardoli Day."

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

LEAVES COLOMBO FOR INDIA

COLOMBO, June 11.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left Colombo last evening for India.—A. P.

BANERJEE NOT "AGENT PROVOCATEUR"

"CITIZENS' DUTY TO HELP POLICE"

WINTERTONIAN LOGIC

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Thurtle with regard to the release of Mr. K. C. Banerjee by the Punjab Government Lord Winterton said that there was not the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Banerjee was an "Agent provocateur." He had given the police useful information and it was the duty of the citizen in all civilized countries to give the police information where it might be useful. Mr. Saklatvala asked whether it was not the fact that police had paid Mr. Banerjee's expenses.

Lord Winterton replied that he saw nothing wrong in the person who had given the police valuable information being paid for it.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON 8-HOUR CONVENTION

BRITAIN STANDS FOR REVISION

LONDON, June 11.

Geneva.—In the course of the Labour Conference discussion of the non-ratification of the Washington eight-hour convention, Mr. Wolf, the British Government delegate declared that his government honestly believed that the revision of convention was the true solution of the difficulty. His Government never had challenged and never would challenge the principles underlying the convention. Mr. Wolf then made a formal declaration of British policy to the ecect that it desired as means of ensuring progress to define Washington principles more precisely thus laying a basis of uniformity and attaining international action which was practicable.—Reuter.

SIR A. COBHAM ON HIS ROUND-AFRICA FLIGHT

AIR COMMUNICATIONS ARRANGED IN WEST AFRICAN COLONIES

LONDON, June 11.

Interviewed by Reuter as regards the negotiations following his recent round-Africa flight, Sir Alan Cobham said that he expected to return to Africa in six months. He declared that the through air route had been definitely planned from Egypt as far as South Rhodesia, and internal air communications arranged in the West African colonies.—Reuter.

ASSAULT ON TOURISTS NEAR COLOMBO

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Sandon with regard to the recent assault on tourists near Colombo, Mr. Amery said that he had not yet received any report from the Governor on the matter. He was aware that any similar occurrence had been known in Colombo in recent years, and he was satisfied that the Ceylon police force was an efficient body quite capable of maintaining order in normal circumstances. He would await the Governor's recommendations before deciding whether any special enquiry was desirable.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN QUIET

CALCUTTA, June 12.

In the share market, jutes opened steady but quiet with more sellers than buyers and business was difficult to put through in almost complete absence of outside suport. In coals, transactions completed to-day marked a further slight falling away in quotations. In teas, there was more doing in this section, but prices in most part showed some easiness. In miscellaneous, among the list list of dealings that were registered, there was no fresh feature worthy of special mention. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. Government paper 75/9, four per cent. loan 1960/70 88/6, six per cent. bonds 1930 102/12, do. 1931 103/14, six per cent. U.P. bonds 1926/41.

Banks:—Central Bank 266, Imperial Bank 372.

Jutes:—Barnagore 306, Budge Budge pref. 125, Cheviot 382, Clive 50, Dalhousie ord. 613, Delta ord. 690, Fort Gloster ord. 1125/8, Gourepore ord. 1168/8, Hooghly ord. 110/8, Howrah 63/8, Hukumchand ord. 25/2, Kamarhatty ord. 858/8, Kanknarrah ord. 643, Lawrence ord. 796, National 34/12, New Central ord. 739, Orient 312, Presidency 13/1.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 3/1.

Coals:—Burrakur 12, New Beerbhoom 14.

Teas:—Dhunseri 3/14, Lackatoorah 28, Loobah 12, Orang 4/2, Rutema 16/12, Sapoi 21/4, Sunma 13/8, Tirrihannah 20/4, Tukvar 34.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 8/12, Kangra Valley State 217/8, Bengal Telephone pref. 12/2, Britannia Building and Iron 4/12, Burn and Co. ord. 383, Indian Galvanizing 8, Indian Iron and Steel 18/12, Madan Theatres 4/2, Midnapore Zemindary 129, Murree Brewery and Co. 180.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 5 31/32d. and demand bills were 1s. 6d.—A. P.

CIVILIANS AS CHIEF JUSTICES

DEPARTURE FROM ESTABLISHED LAW

BOMBAY, June 12.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Advocate-General, and President of the Bombay Bar Association has cabled the following to the Secretary of State for India:—

"Bombay Bar has just learnt with great surprise that the amendment of the Government of India Act introduced in the Houses of Parliament while throwing open the office of Chief Justice to Advocates and Pleaders also makes civilian judges eligible for the said office. This is a grave departure from the established law and tradition for more than a century that the Chief Justice must be a member of the Bar and not a Civil servant. The Bill has not been published in India and the public is not aware that such radical change in the constitution of High Courts is being effected. The public only demanded that advocates and Pleaders be put on equality with Barristers for the office of the Chief Justice and would very strongly disapprove of any civilian judge being made Chief Justice. Please postpone further consideration of the Bill and order wide publication in India to enable public opinion to be expressed."

Copies of the above telegram were also sent to: The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Reading, Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay now in England, and to the Viceroy with a request that the representation should be supported by the Government of India.—A. P.

G. I. P. TO CONSTRUCT 45 MILES OF RY.

BELAPUR-SHEOGAON LINE

SIMLA, June 11.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a 45 miles line on five feet six inches gauge from Belapur to Sheogaon by the G. I. P. Railway administration.—A. P.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

DATES FOR NEXT SESSION PROVISIONALLY FIXED

SIMLA, June 11.

The dates provisionally fixed for the next session of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) at New Delhi are 19th to 24th February, 1929.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF "ITALIA'S" CREW

MAROONED MEN SPLIT UP INTO GROUPS

LONDON, June 11.

The serious plight of the crew of "Italia," several of whom are suffering from frost-bitten hands and feet, is emphasised in Oslo and Kingsbay messages indicating that ice is drifting and is almost immpassable. The Marooned men have now split up into three groups, firstly, General Nobile and four others carrying two broken-legged companions towards the reliefship "Braganza," secondly, seven who are twenty miles to the East of General Nobile's party, and thirdly, three who were the last seen trudging towards the land.—Reuter.

ICE-BREAKERS GO TO RESCUE

LONDON, June 11.

A powerful icebreaker has been ordered to prepare to start with an aeroplane for Spitzbergen. Onother icebreaker, with an aeroplane has been ordered to proceed immediately to Port Hope.—Reuter.

Help Him to Grow

Growing is a trying business. All the organs and members of the young body are clamouring at once for nutrition. Very often the ordinary diet—though ample in quantity—is insufficient in the special food elements required by growing children.

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BOMBAY'S NEW GRADUATES.

B. A EXAM. RESULTS

MR. BAKHLE ANNEXES FOUR PRIZES

The result of the examination for the degree of B.A., was declared on Tuesday. Out of 1084 candidates who appeared for the examination 645 were declared successful, 25 being in first class, 201 in second class and 419 in pass class. Mr. D. S. Bakhle of the Elphinstone College gets four prizes. The total result is nearly 60 per cent.

FIRST CLASS

BOMBAY CENTRE.

M G Bhate, P M Samuel, G C Jhala, M G Rege, E A Calcuttawala, N S Daver, P P Khambatta, F M DeMello, D S Bakhle, B S Gai, J D Kapadia, S D Manerikar, A H Mody, T N Mehta.

POONA CENTRE.

V S Vaze, N V Vaidya, H B Kazi, D S Joshi, G R Palkar, E S Parikh, B D Pendharkar, N H Phadke, M S Shrikhande, G R Tongaonkar.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

A G Ghanchi.

SECOND CLASS (HONOURS

BOMBAY CENTRE.

D V Barve, **G H Engineer**, K L Joshi, P V Ainapure, V W Gokhale, D K Kunte, S N Munshi, H J Patwari, D N Phene, D G Rajadhyaksha, D D Shukla, V M Tellang, R C Trivedi, A H Mulla, **F C Sethna, T Dinshaw, R B Ichhaporia, GJ Ranikhetvala, J S Saugar, Z J Bamboat**, J DeLima, D B Desai, R J Lala, **S Nathan**, S M Shah, S Emmanuel, A V Fernandes, O H Mascarenhas, A P N Rebello, G R Buwa, M L Dharkar, P S Dravid, K N Kale, N D Khasakia, J M Shelat, S L Amladi, D G Apte, S S Apte, B K Shetye, A M A M Baakza, A R M F Shaikh, K A A K G Talyai, J G S Alva, B B Bulsara, D D Pai, C B Sheth, J M Thakore, B F Tyabji, P J Bhatt, C S Bhatt, C D Desai, N B Desai, E C Driver, G Fonseca, **C A Hate**, D F Jafrahadwala, G D Joglekar, A N Joshi, D R Joshi, R B Kantawala, **K T Khandvala**, V S Kulkarni, A A A H Mahudhawala, K R Marfatia, S M Masani, T M Mathuradas-Lowji, N A Mavlankar, R C Mehta, K T Merchant, T H Matre, S H Modak, V G Mohile, G G Pandit, **M D Patvardhan**, J M Peerzada, C Pereira, P S Phadnis, B J Presswalla, H S C Rana, M B Salwi, C H Sanghvi, **K V Sathe**, S R Tambane, B G Thakore, D C Trivedi, J R Trivedi, V M Udani, **S C Abraham**, T G Deokule, B D Engineer, S B Mehta, D J Panday, B V Patell, A S Phadke, P K Donde, S N Taraporewala, B R Trivedi, H J Vachha, M V Nahar, R H Naik, B D Shah.

POONA CENTRE.

R R Kaulgud, N L Vyas, **K S Devadhar**, G J Gunjikar, S G Kanvikar, L S Kulkarni, R K Sathaye, B V Vyas, G H A O K Jafferi, V P Chitale, **R M Damle**, B S Mardhekar, Y B Patwardhan, **L Vaidya**, V V Watave, V A Abhyankar, G S Abhyankar, R V Joshi, R S Mugali, K J Dixit, A N Upadhye, A A Khan, **A R A** Shaikh, G M J DeSilva, K S Godse, G U Mahajan, M W Medhekar, T M Bedekar, R S Bhagwat, S D Chitale, G S Deshpande, H M Deshpande, M R R R Dhekne, A N Gadre, K A Kahe, S D Kothavle, A G Powar P A Premani, R N Shah, H Z Shimpi, H H Sinnur, S V Agashe, V P Bapat, L K Godbole, P A Joshi, B S Kore, S B Kulkarni, L M Paranjpe, S P Patil, N V Phadke, **A J Watcha**, K M Chhatre, G P Dhongde, **V V Ghate**, A M Kalavant, **G V Ketkar**, L R Mankani, S L Ogale, K B Salgarkar, B M Thorat, G S Satpute.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

D K Dave, T G Dave, **M G Pandit**, R M Shukla, V S Vanikar, C M Thacore, S N Kadri, **T P Bhavnagri**, J M Mehta, R P Nagarwadia, **V R Neelkhanth**, R M Dave, D H Chudasama P C Deb, H V Desai, V C Desai, U R Dholakia, M M H Hakim, N S Kundalia, P H Nanavati, H K Shah, R M Shah, R T Shah, S C Shah, R P Purohit, N T Shah, J C Thaker.

KARACHI CENTRE.

P A Advani, O F Gomes, L M Chatwani, H B Kewabramani, A J Mantora, M T Mirchandani, J P Mariani, G C Bhojwani, Q S Menezes, N R Chablani, Hafiz Mahomed Sadik Mahomed Ismail, G R Manji.

PASS CLASS-

BOMBAY CENTRE.

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LONDON.—The King has approved of the appointment of Lt.-Col. G. L. Colvin of the East India Railway Regiment of the Auxiliary Force, India, as Aid-de-camp to the King (Additional) in succession to Lt.-Col. W. M. Craddock, retired.—Reuter Special.

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B. N. RY. WORKERS

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES URGED

THREAT OF 'SYMPATHETIC STEPS'

The Secretary, B. N. Railway Workers' Union, Kharagpur, writes:—

A crowded mass meeting was held on the 9th instant at Kharagpur. Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, the President of the Union presiding. Mr. Manek Homi along with a few strikers of Jamshedpur came here and all of them addressed the meeting invoking the sympathy of the Kharagpur men to stand by them for the success of their struggle. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) While reaffirming the previous resolutions regarding the grievances, this meeting invites the attention of the Agent of the B. N. Railway to the long-standing grievances of the employees causing great hardship and leading them to a state of exasperation. This meeting, therefore, once more urges the Railway authorities to consider sympathetically the following demands at an early date:—

(i) Re-instatement of those of the retrenched men and women numbering about 250 who are still stranded at Kharagpur in a helpless condition;

(ii) General increase of wages by 25 per cent.;

(iii) Minimum wage to be fixed at Rs. 30 per month or Re. 1-4-0 per day;

(iv) Revision of the present grades of the staff;

ACCOUNTS AND CUSTOMS SERVICES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Attention is invited to the rules for the examination of candidates for admission to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Imperial Customs Service which appeared in the Supplement to the 'Bombay Government Gazette' of May 17. The examination will be held at Delhi on December 3. Candidates must have attained the age of 22, and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st of August, and they must be holders of a Degree of a University approved by the Government of India. No candidate will be admitted to the examination if the Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Bombay, has not received his application on or before the 15th of July. Copies of rules and application form, etc., can be had from the Chief Secretary to Government, or from the Secretary to Public Service Commission, Simla."

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LAND OF SUN AND HUNGER

TROUBLE WITH INDIA IS STOMACH TROUBLE

A. A. Purcell, M. P. writes in "The Daily Herald."

There is much that I would like to write about India. It is all so absorbingly interesting. A detailed account of the Trades Union Congress delegation's experiences would fill volumes.

India is so strange, so vast, so teeming with humanity in varying degrees of economic and cultural development, that it literally beggars description. One can, however, make certain definite statements that may enable others to visualise India in broad outline. One can say, for instance, that of India's population the overwhelming majority are hungry from the day they are born till the day they die.

Yet the overwhelming majority are tillers of the soil, agrarian workers, providers of foodstuffs. Nature is not niggardly in India—but agriculture is so woefully primitive, and the small peasants are burdened with many parasitic elements. They simply cannot get enough to eat.

One can say that the climate of India is hot, and that India is a land of blazing sunshine—and that the people are truly "children of the sun." Sunshine is in their physical system—it constitutes part of their life force. That is why the introduction of capitalist industrialism into India is so tragic in the present circumstances.

IN THE DARK.

The factory, mill, and mine owners and other employers have imposed long working hours upon thousands and thousands of these "children of the sun." The capitalists—both native and foreign—hug the fond belief that these proletarianised peasants, taken from out of the open fields, fresh air, and glittering sunshine to toil in the dark and dusky mines and gloomy mills and factories ten, twelve and fourteen hours daily should still retain their health and strength and spirits. They imagine that capitalist conditions can be imposed in India as they prevail in this country, and infinitely worse than they are in this country, without harm to those folk who need the sun so much.

They express astonishment at the constantly recurring desire of the Indian wages-slaves suddenly to leave their work in order to bathe themselves in the hot sunlight. They wonder at the seething discontent of the mill and factory workers. It is so evident that they have not given the matter the slightest thought.

I was simply amazed and astounded at the complete indifference of the capitalists, especially the native capitalists, to the lives and conditions of their wretched workpeople. A poor, illiterate peasant evinces more interest in his cow, or goat, in the course of one day than do the capitalists, governmental, native or foreign in their workpeople in the course of a whole twelvemonth. My considered view is that the workers are treated worse than cattle.

There are many big cities in India with teeming populations. It is fascinating to watch the people in the streets and bazaars. There are Westernised natives, garbed after the European manner. There are others dressed half-European and half Oriental. Then there are some dressed wholly Oriental. After that they grade off into strata which, as they descend, become more and more naked, the great mass wearing just dhotys about their loins and shoulders, and many not even as much as that. (It is interesting to reflect that to provide the Indian people with an extra dhoty would keep our textile industry working full time all the year round.)

TEMPLES AND HUTS

Occasionally you see marble temples and beautiful palaces, and the bungalows of the Anglo-Indians and Europeans, surrounded by green lawns and tropical trees and shrubbery, but for the most part you see the miserable huts of the people with their earthen floors—which becomes mud in wet weather—and walls plastered with kneaded cow manure.

Britain has been the ruling factor for well over a century. Yet even in those States where British domination has been most in evidence, where relations with Britain have been the most intimate, States or Provinces like Bombay and Bengal, hardly any attention worthy of the name has been given to proper sanitation. The Anglo-Indian and European communities have been exclusive, even in their sanitary arrangements.

Apparently they have not minded if regions infested with malaria and cholera have been down the road or round the corner. This is true even of the big cities where Western commercialism has established streets of imposing buildings. The districts where the people dwell are indescribable. The refuse and sewage run in open gullies before the entrances to the huts, where the flies swarm in myriads, carrying on their limbs and wings the germs of cholera, dysentery, and so on.

"DIRT CHEAP".

Life is regarded as dirt cheap, but one would have thought that the law of self-preservation would have induced the British and native rulers to pay more attention to sanitary matters. There are women and grown-up girls, most of them remarkably beautiful—even though poorly clad who are paid a daily wage of less than fourpence for attending to the street sweeping and sewage and garbage gullies, keeping the muck moving, often pushing it along with their hands.

The housing conditions are in conformity with the prevailling sanitation. I have mentioned the huts. Each hut is a one-roomed structure, windowless, built of any old thing, a mosaic of shreds and patches. Maybe a dozen persons, sometimes both sexes, various ages, often not all in the one family, live, eat, sleep in a room eight to twelve feet square at the most.

It is a wonderful experience to visit these "homes." They are as clean as the circumstances will permit. In most the "view" is obscured at certain times because of the absence of fireplace and chimney. But out on the so-called veranda, which, by the way, is very often paid for as additional living space, will be seen the baby swinging in a crude sort of hammock, dozing maybe for hours and doped with opium whilst the mother is at work at the mill or factory.

Then there will be seen babies, little toddlers, naked, nut-brown skinned, with large black eyes, mostly happy and smiling playing in the dust and the sport of varieties of flies, and all in a blaze of brilliant sunlight. There is a reek of garlic and crowded humanity—frequently the stench is awful. . . Conceive, then, the home life of the Indian people—the millions and millions of them.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

The neswspapers report strikes and lock-outs in Bombay, Calcutta, and on the railways. There is much incipient revolt all over India. As I have already said, over two hundred and fifty millions of the Indian people are hungry all their lives—hungry with a raw, gnawing, physical hunger. They do not get even enough rice to satisfy this hunger. All the time there are thousands who must be dying from sheer, slow, agonising, torturing starvation.

From my travels about India I have come back with this fixed certitude in my mind looming large and terrifying over and above all other matters and problems. The trouble with India is a stomach trouble basically, primarily. All the politics, constitutional issues, caste and religious questions fade into insignificance beside this terrible economic problem. I would give anything to know that all these men, women and children had just a few extra grains of rice each day. A penny a day increase in the family income would mean a tremendous improvement in the standard of living of the Indian toilers.

Trade Unionism is what India needs immediately, above everything else: a Trade Union Movement which will deal boldly, aggressively, with the stomach trouble, the economic issue.

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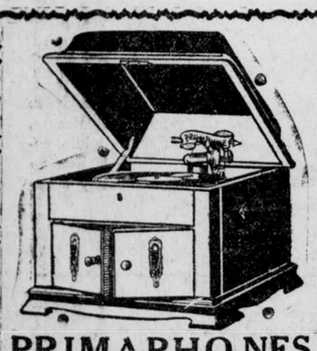

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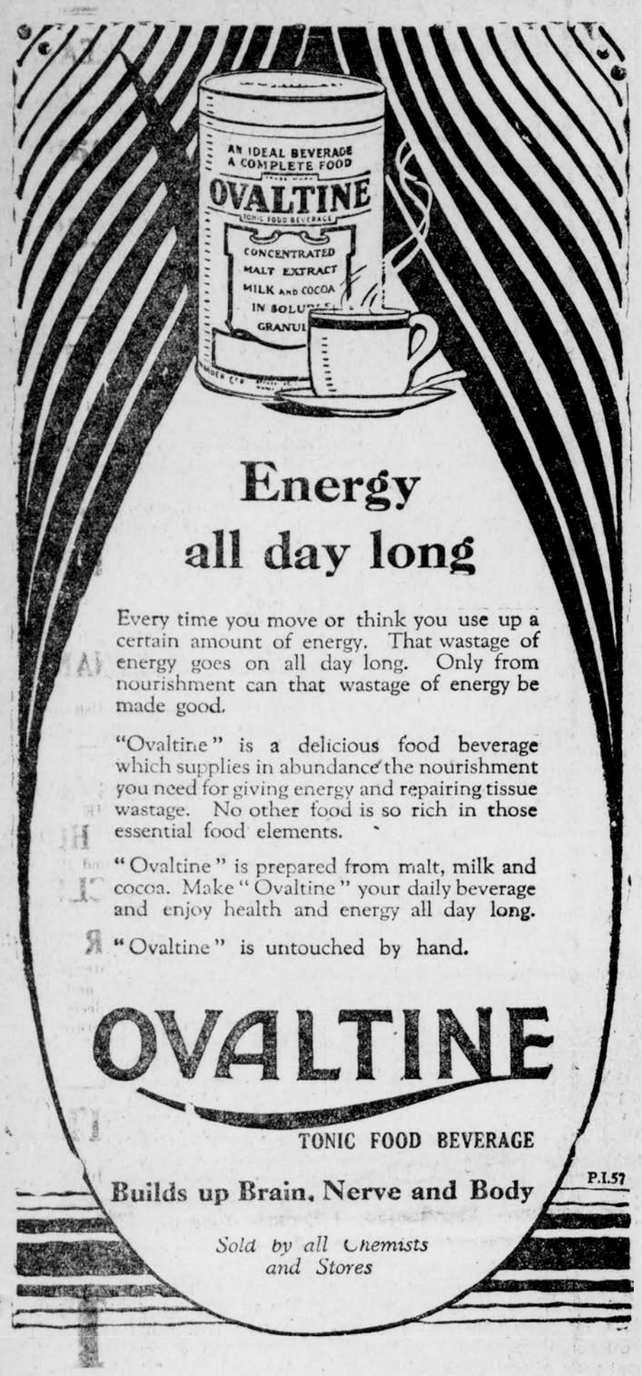

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RELIGION AND POLITICS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Hindus of Bengal bowing down to triumphant Force which they were hopeless to master or resist. It did not mean, as is now sought to interpret it to mean, the mastery of Force with a view to redress wrongs, or to advance human happiness. On the contrary, 'Shakti-worship' symbolised simply the glorification of the sycophantic instincts of weak men. The how and why of this conclusion will be clear from the following extracts from the writings of a great son of Bengal himself.

"I take my idea of 'Shaktism' from the popular notion of it. The ideal of life which you find in Kabikankan is very mean..... What our peopple felt at the time (of that poet) was their utter impotence in the tyranny of power and the waywardness of fate. 'Shakti' tried all kinds of mean dodges to raise her favourite to the throne—(in the story). This was delightful to the people. In this lay their chance, to please the capricious goddess. That idea still lingered in our political life. Because the Kabikankan poet was a poor man, and oppressed, he dreamed of power."—(Thomson's Tagore, p. 103.)

"All the foremost leaders of the Swadeshi movement (in Bengal in 1905-1906) were disciples of spiritual gurus; they were influenced more by Ramakrishna and Vivekananda than by Dadabhai Naoroji and other political thinkers of the day." Thus Anil Babu. This statement might be correct if for 'leaders' were substituted 'followers'. For I acknowledge that religious feeling can be worked up as well for a given moment towards political liberty (or redress of a political grievance), as against it. As witness, the 'starting of the Muslim hare' by Lord Minto in those days, and the exploits of Hassan bin Sabbah, the notorious old man of the mountain, leader of the assassins, in older times. A political movement requires political leaders to guide it, and these leaders rarely derive their own inspiration from any religious guru. As a rule, they prefer to be their own spiritual gurus. That was the case in Bengal. How many political leaders (not followers) of the Swadeshi agitation derived their political inspiration from the saint Ramakrishna? The followers are naturally greater in number than the leaders;—but the informed mind and the direct urge to political action must come and did come from the political leaders alone. The leaders of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal owed nothing to the Belur saint, but all or almost all of their political inspiration came from their political predecessors and contemporaries, and themselves. In their propaganda some of them may have thought fit to conjure with the name of some popular Saint or Goddess. That is all. Don't we know that Mahatmaji preaches Ramarajya to Kathiawar Princes, forgetting that even Ramarajya, the ideal autocracy of his imagination, is no substitute for Self-Government, and that he does so in spite of the tradition that complacently accepts King-God Rama as a lyncher and a wife-deserter? (By the way, Rama's case is significantly unlike Yudhishthira's, whose sin in uttering a deceptive quibble on the battlefield is represented as finally meeting with its own punishment, albeit in the other world; but there being no such disapproval marked in Rama's case, it evidences a grave defect in our spiritual heritage, which our Anilbarans ought to ponder over in sincerity of heart. Needless to say, I am referring to our treatment of Shudras and women. It will not do to allegorise those legends away. It will not be straightforward. Besides, what matters is not an Anilbaran's wished-for interpretation of them, but their obvious meaning which has come down to us in a popular, unbroken, uncontradicted tradition.)

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!

"If Ireland, Russia and Turkey could bring about revolutionary changes in the State in spite of their religious obsession, why should not India be able to do the same?" wonders Anil Babu. The answer is, there was no religious obsession in those lands at the time, comparable in intensity with that in India even to-day. Whatever there was of it had been worked off, and in proportion as it was worked off, came political progress.' As witness the anti-Semitist 'Young Turks', the Secularist 'Sinn Fein', and the anti-Idealist Bolsheviks. It was not by humouring or pandering to their nationals' religious obsessions, either before or after their revolution, that the revolutionaries made good in those lands. The Kemalists look like an exception by reason of their having retained formal fragments of an older theocracy in their constitution until the other day. But the most instructive to us of all are the Japanese. This nation emerged into the broad light of day and entered on its career of modern progress, only after making a clean sweep at one stoke of its feudal stucture of society—a 'religious' system not quite unlike our caste.

'Germany loves Bolshevism—outside of Germany'. So said the ex-Crown Prince of Germany in a recent interview. The same may be said of certain Western worthies in their attitude towards Indian 'spirituality'. We know how Justice Woodroffe, Lord Ronaldshay and Co. in Britain all like our 'spirituality'—outside of Britain. While they will not themselves adopt a bit of it, they will praise it wholesale—for the benefit of us Indians! May our Anilbarans be saved from such friends! I think he was a truer friend of India than any of these, who after a studious visit to this country remarked: "One is all for religion until one visits a really religious country. Then one is all for dollars, machinery, and the minimum wage!" (Aldous Huxley in "Jesting Pilate".)

(To be Continued).

THE NEW LAND REVENUE BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

afford ample security that the revenue will never be enhanced for insufficient reason; they appear to be perfectly equitable and have been already put into practice with success." Good words, indeed! But we found in the first revision as we do now in the second that assessments were enhanced contrary to these principles, and as if not content with what has been already achieved Government want to give up those principles by fresh legislation. If Government really wish to be just and have the well-being of the ryots at heart they would do well to give up the rental value and stick to the principle of the profits of cultivation as the basis of assessment.

A RUINOUS DEMAND.

Section 107 of the Code should be amended only with a view to legalise the maximum percentage of the net profits of agriculture to be claimed by Government and the methods of ascertaining such profits. The provisio proposed to be added to section 100 should be so altered as to make it clear that the assessment of any land used for agriculture shall not exceed 25 per cent of the profits of cultivation as the majority of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee has recommended. In most Talukas Government have already abnormally enhanced the assessment in two revisions. The Government demand of 50 per cent. of the rent will ruin the poorer and middle-class landholders whose number is very large and most of whom have to depend on the produce of their fields. Former Governments may have taken one-tenth, one-eigth or one-sixth of the gross produce, but they took their share only of the actual produce of the field, while now we have to pay the fixed assessment even in bad years. Former Governments seldom imposed other taxes than the land tax, but at present in addition to the Land Revenue Act we are saddled with the Local Fund, the Forest, the Abkari, the Municipal, the Stamp and Court Fees, the Registration and similar Acts. The Grazing Rules and the salt duty have also pressed hard on us. Famines, scarcities and defective or untimely rainfalls have also been very frequent of late years as has been admitted even by Government. For all these reasons the land tax should be as light as possible. The landholders hope that the Legislative Council will amend the Bill in such a way, as to bring it into a line with their Committee's recommendations and make it acceptable to those in whose interest it has been proposed.

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MR. HARTSHORN'S SPEECH.

INDIAN PROTESTS IN LONDON.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

(From the South Wales News.)
May 21.

A MAESTEG SPEECH.

A political sensation is likely to arise out of a speech made by Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P., at Maesteg, on May 8th, with regard to labour conditions in India.

In circles in touch with India it is stated that efforts will be made to construe Mr. Hartshorn's remarks into some sort of a report by a member of the India Commission, and that there is a possibility that in consequence he may resign from that body.

The firm which has taken the remarks made by Mr. Hartshorn to apply to itself is one which has been commended for the interest it takes in its employees by a number of the leading members of the Labour Party in this country, who have made a special study of the subject and of economics, and also by trades union leaders who are connected with the iron and steel trade. The speech, having been cabled to India, will probably give rise to widespread comment and criticism there.

MR. SAKLATVALA TO REPLY.

Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., intends replying to Mr. Hartshorn in the Ogmore and Garw division on Thursday next. He is also going to speak between Thursday and Sunday at Treharris, twice in the Caerphily division, and on Sunday afternoon in Rhondda East.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S QUESTIONS

SPEAKER INTERVENES IN THIRD QUERY

May 22.

Mr. Saklatvala, Battersea N.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons yesterday whether, in view of the fact that the Tata Iron and Steel Company are receiving an annual cash subsidy on the tonnage of certain products, and that manufacturing industries under the control of Tata Sons, Limited, of Bombay, are receiving orders for steel, cement, cloth, etc., in preference to British tenderers from various departments of the Government of India and Government-controlled railways and mines, he would inform the House if the Government in India had assured themselves that this firm was observing a "fair wage" standard and affording general fair treatment to their employees.

NO RECENT INFORMATION.

Earl Winterton: My noble friend, the Secretary for India, has no recent information regarding labour conditions in the district referred to, but it appeared that in December, 1926, they were satisfactory.

Mr. Saklatvala: Can the noble lord say if he has not seen the disquieting pronouncement made in this country last week that this firm are known as the worse employers in the world? If this is so, will not manufacturers in this country expect a reliable statement if that pronouncement by a member of the Simon Commission is true or untrue?

ANOTHER MEMBER'S QUESTION.

Mr. Hannon (C., Moseley): May I ask whether the hon. gentleman opposite was himself connected with this firm, and if at that time the fair wages clause to which he alludes had been in operation?

Earl Winterton: I don't think it is for me to interfere in the controversy between the hon. gentleman and another member on that side of the House. (Mr. Hartshorn).

Mr. Saklatvala: Will he say whether the public pronouncement that this firm is known as the worst employer——

The Speaker (intervening): The hon member is trying to put, in a supplementary form, what I struck out in the original question.

Mr. Saklatvala tried to put a question again on the matter, but it was refused by the Clerk of the Table on the ground that control of the Commission is not in the hands of any Minister.

LABOUR PARTY MEETING.

Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., last night handed in a statement, in the course of which he said, "Mr. Vernon Hartshorn has sent me an intimation that he will raise the question at issue in relation to India, especially to the Indian Commission, at the Labour Party meeting to-morrow. He intended to do so last Tuesday but I was away at two meetings in his own constituency for the Back to the Union campaign. I wrote to him for particulars, as I am at a loss to know what he objects to, but have had no reply, so I presume he is reserving his thunder for the party meeting in the morning. The Press accounts to-night are all wrong. I have spoken at two conferences on India and at about 20 public meetings on India since my return. I have said the same things at all of them, and shall continue to tell the truth about India as I saw it, in spite of the heresy hunt now started by Mr. Hartshorn."

LETTERS TO PREMIER AND SIR JOHN SIMON

May 22.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, London, which is composed of manufacturers and firms doing business with India yesterday sent representations to the Prime Minister, Sir John Simon (Chairman of the India Commission), and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald strongly protesting against remarks made in the Ogmore and Garw constituency on the 8th inst. by Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P.

These protests are backed up by Sir Manackji Dabahhoy, a millionaire, who is a Moderate member of the Council of States of India, which corresponds to our House of Lords. He is a great supporter of the Government, and he, in addition to endorsing the protests, suggests that Mr. Hartshorn should be asked to resign from the India Commission.

The protests, which have been drafted by an eminent K.C., were sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon last night.

Sir John Simon, who was in consultation late with Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, told me last night that he had not received the Indian Chamber of Commerce letter, but Sir John appeared to regard the matter as a private one between Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Hartshorn!"—(Indian National Agency, London).

"SAKKY" AND BURDWAN

FROM THE SOUTH WESTERN STAR

BATTERSEA, LONDON,
Friday, May 18.

In the event of a majority of the non-apathetic electors of North Battersea continuing to give their vote and interest to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala that gentleman may possibly have a rival in Parliament. A rival and an opponent, for the Maharajah of Burdwan is reported to cherish the hope that one day he will be a Conservative member of the House of Commons. If his hopes are fulfilled and if those of Mr. Saklatvala are not dashed to the ground the two members from a sunnier clime than our own will be able to talk at each other. And if they occasionally break into one or other of the 296 languages that are spoken in India the Speaker will not be able to call them to order. The Maharajah will not be the first Conservative member of Parliament from India. Years ago one was elected as a protege of the late Lord Salisbury. "Maharajah of Burdwan" is rather too much for an electoral rallying cry, but no doubt the difficulty will be got over. To many of his supporters the member for North Battersea is known as "Sakky."

MR. SAKLATVALA AND THE SCOTCHMAN.

A heated discussion about the right of "oppressed Nationalists" to use force to regain freedom took place on Thursday between Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist M.P. for North Battersea, and Mr. Scrymgeour, the Prohibitionist member for Dundee. Both gentlemen spoke at a meeting of the Egyptian Association at the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. Saklatvala appealed to his audience of Egyptian students to "forsake the cowardice of diplomacy and to fight for freedom with new methods." "Your conquerors don't respect you—they don't believe you—they laugh at you," he said. "If you want freedom you must fight for it."

"No, no. Utterly wrong," interrupted Mr. Scrymgeour.

Gesticulating towards his fellow M.P., Mr. Saklatvala retorted. "You are a Scot, the conqueror of 40 millions of oppressed peoples. There is not a single Englishman inside Parliament who believes in freedom for any man who is not an Englishman."

Mr. Scrymgeour, who did not reply to this, deplored the acquiescence of the Labour Party in the Government's Egyptian policy.

A FORMIDABLE BUFFER STATE

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE OF AFGHANISTAN

PROGRESS UNDER PRESENT RULER

Of the three independent Islamic countries in the Middle East, Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, which are now seeking to attain at once Westernisation and complete self-expression, Afghanistan is perhaps the most interesting, whether regarded simply from this aspect alone or as one of the most considerable factors in the Anglo-Russian rivalry for so-called (and inaccurately called) dominance in the East. This interest has been inevitably emphasized by the recent picturesque visit of King Amanullah to Great Britain, says Fleet Lt. W. T. S. Williams in an English journal.

The visit was remarkable, since no King of Afghanistan has ever been to Europe before, and it is important as likely still further to stimulate the King's enthusiasm for developing his State on Western lines to the greatest extent compatible with the psychology of his people.

Sunk deep, until comparatively recently in Asiatic medievalism, Afghanistan is a land-locked mountainous country, as large as France, lying along the North-West Frontier of India for the most part between the great rivers of the Indus and Oxus. Its population of approximately five millions are fanatical Muslims, born mountaineers, and fighters, with a dislike for Europeans. Access to the country is mainly through the Khyber Pass, a highway with a more stirring history than any other pass in the world. Twenty-seven miles in length and shut in by precipitous mountains, it constitutes the main gateway from Central Asia to India.

A BUFFER STATE.

The formidable geographical position of the country as a buffer state between Russia and India, as well as the peculiar character of its people, combine to give Afghanistan a political and military importance out of proportion either to its population or to its resources.

No Eastern Ruler, at least in our time, has shown such determination as King Amanullah to apply Western methods to the peculiar problems which confront him in his own country and at the same time maintain a policy of strict correctness towards Great Britain and Russia.

One of the most urgent problems in Afghanistan is the question of communications and of linking up the Country with the outside world. King Amanullah, indeed, places communications in the forefront of his modernising programme. The 'mullahs' (doctrinaire religious leaders) and the war-like, untamed tribes living by the North-West Frontier of India are possibly the greatest obstacle to real progress. The importance of communications between the North-West Frontier of India and Kabul, the Afghan capital, must in time break down tribal fanaticism, just as increased contact with the outside world must in time, but possibly more slowly, decrease the fanaticism of the 'mullahs'.

It is from this point of view that King Amanullah has been quick to grasp the importance of aviation to his country, and its enormous possibilities were brought home to him forcibly during his visits to Germany, France, Italy and Britain.

Some two years ago a French Postal Mission submitted a scheme for the reorganisation of the Afghan Postal Service, which included the operation of two air mail services to be run under French auspices between the principal towns. Owing to various circumstances the scheme although approved by the Afghan Government, never matured, and it has been 'left' to the Soviets to establish the first air route between Kabul and Tashkent in Turkestan. This route commenced operations in March and the traffic is growing rapidly. While in Italy the King discussed with the Italian air authorities a proposal for the establishment of an air line between Rome and Kabul.

The Soviet Government has succeeded in persuading Kabul to entrust the building up of Afghan Air Force to the Russian air authorities. The air service is being organised by them on lines which in an emergency would tend to make it a complementary force to that stationed at Tashkent in Soviet territory. Its main aerodrome is at Kabul, with subsidiary landing grounds at Kandahar and Jellalabad. The air service at present possesses fifteen aeroplanes, mostly of German origin. The thirty-six Russian pilots which comprise its flying personnel are being gradually replaced by Afghans who have recently finished a course at the Soviet Air Academy. Eleven other Afghans are shortly proceeding to Italy to undergo flying instruction.

Afghanistan is in a somewhat difficult position. Russia and Great Britain have always been in the position of wooers for her friendship. While England is a long way off, Russia is at her very border. On the other hand, British India is equally near.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

In this connection it is interesting to note that the British Air Force in India has been strengthened this year by two squadrons in addition to the six already there. This precautionary measure is certainly justified, for it is clear that should a Pharaoh arise in Afghanistan who knows not Joseph, the footing which Soviet Russia has already established might well become a menace to Northern India, misgivings in regard to such a possible outcome were voiced some eighteen months ago by no less an authority than the Director of Military Intelligence in India. At a public lecture in Calcutta he said:—

"In Afghanistan the Soviet is most active in preparing lines of advance and endeavouring to obtain paramount influence. The Russians are giving large subsides, mainly in arms and munitions, and their engineers are busily building roads and railways. An Afghan Air Force is being developed, with Russian pilots and mechanics, with its main aerodrome at Kabul, and landing grounds have been made at Kandahar and Jellalabad, and from their present aerodrome the Russians can easily bomb Peshawar, Kohat and Rawalpindi, and even down to Lahore. This penetration is a serious menace to the peace of India. Further east, in Chinese Turkestan, the same policy is at work, which, if successful means that India will have in the mountainous area contiguous to its frontier eight hundred miles of Bolsheviks."

Although the Afghan Government may accept the services of the Soviet, it is to be doubted whether they are taken in by their professions. Experienced politicians as they are, they are too familiar with the history of the last fifty years to believe in Russian disinterestedness.

To-day Great Britain has only one object and purpose—namely, to ensure both the security of her own frontiers and to protect Afghan independence against Russian encroachment. The lines which Lyall put into the mounth of King Amanullah's grandfather have still a pregnant ring:—

"And the lord of the English writes,
'Order and justice and govern with laws.'
And the Russian he sneers and says,
Patience and velvet to cover your claws ,'
But the Kingdoms of Islam are crumbling
and round me a voice over songs
Of death and the doom of my country,
shall I be the last of its kings ?"

TURCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

"Al-Ittihad" of Cairo writes:—

A local newspaper in quoting a news from Angora states that the Select Committee has approved of the text of the agreement between Italy and Turkey An agreement of friendship has not been made yet between the two Powers but it is expected to be made at Rome in course of a few days.

The question of negotiations in the matter of the making of an agreement with Greece, however, is engaging in the first instance the attention of the two Powers.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

BARDOLI LAND REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The impertinent and impudent expression "outsiders" used by Mr. Smart Commissioner, Northern Division, with regard to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and his followers raises much wider issues than the one concerning Bardoli. If the argument is carried to its logical conclusion, it will mean that whenever there is a grievance in a village or a town or a city, only people residing in those localities should try to get that grievance redressed. It will mean that the National Congress must be asked to stay its hands whenever it wants to remedy particular evils which may be existing in any part of the country, and that the Federation of Indian Chambers, for instance, or even any Chamber of Commerce, should be asked to move away whenever they want to take up questions beyond a few localities. This is the worst form of *Divide et Imperia* yet found out by the ingenious brains of any civilian. At one stroke all the political and commercial leaders will be confined to their own local zones and thereby the Bengal Ordinance of 1818 will be operating indirectly by a practical internment of all of them so far as their activities are concerned leaving the rest of India to be harrassed and dealt with in whatever form they like by the "exemplary officers" of either the local Government or the Imperial Government. The only answer to this pernicious line of reasoning will be to make Bardoli an all-India question, and letting these members of the Civil Service know that there is a cementing tie between one part of the country and the others. While, on the one hand the British Empire glories in its different component parts lying about in different parts of the world and yet preserving a common bond o funity, quite different tune is being sung in this country and even a little Taluka like Bardoli is asked not to import any sympathisers from outside.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

When Sir Basil Blackett was rushing his new-fangled ratio through the Legislative Assembly with the help of his packvotes, warnings were given time after time with regard to the disastrous effects this change in the value of the rupee would be followed by. As is usual, no heed was paid to such warnings at the time. It was contended by Sir Basil and his henchmen that the adjustment of prices and wages had already taken place, while it was contended on the other side that the adjustment had just begun and that wages and salaries would have to be considerably reduced before the final adjustment took place. The wave of immense labour unrest that is spreading over the land for some time past and the tales of human misery and sufferings which it leaves behind in its backwash were not unexpected at least by those who cannot now be accused of playing the part of St. Peters in denying their country and their cause. Neither the Government nor those who supported them at the time should now be hypocritical and affect surprise at the turn events have been taking. Compared with the pre-war times, there is no over-production, but the price of cotton cloth has gone up due principally to the rise in the raw material, and the purchasing power of the consumers as a class has been greatly reduced through the ill-fated currency changes. It is no wonder that there is a sort of a tacit strike of consumers, and even with two months' strike the up-country markets are not showing any buoyancy of feeling.

UNIVERSITIES AND † COMMERCIAL LIFE.

For a long time our Universities were obsessed by the influence of the British academic theories which regarded commercial education as something of an infradiction for a university. Recently, however, all those feelings of active antipathy had gone and degrees and diplomas in commercial education are now accepted by the different Indian Universities though excepting the University of Bombay no other University is taking active pains to have a wide and broad basis of commercial education. Even with regard to the local University, much remains to be desired in the shape of commercial education, for which the official centre is the Sydenham College of Commerce. It is interesting to learn that American Bankers, who were particularly interested in the movement of closer association of commercial like with Universities put up no less than dollars 500,000 to endow a department of Business Administration in one University, leaving it to a Committee to settle details. A Bankers' Institute is now in the process of germination in this city, but the funds at its disposal, so far as my information goes, are not even sufficient to have a full time paid Secretary. The "Statist" writes in one of its recent issues that the closer connection of the Universities with the business life of Great Britain is much to be welcomed and is reciprocally beneficial.

"Commerce and industry benefit by the introduction of broad and cultured minds, free from hampering trade traditions, which still impelled some large, but old-fashioned, exporting firms to send out their catalogues and circulars in English to foreign countries. The Universities profit by the revivifying effect of a more intimate touch with actual life, and by a broadening of their interests and activities without, necessarily, any weakening of their academic status and authority."

The amended constitution of the local University Senate has provided for the representation of commercial interests in the administration of the University and it is to be hoped that the association of commerce and industry with the academic culture of the University will be to the mutual advantage of both.

BARDOLI AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS.

Economic experts are coming more and more in their own in Great Britain and several European countries. Whenever there are troubles in the commercial life or with regard to Railway organisation, people like Professor Kaynes are called upon to prepare and submit reports giving their main recommendations. I remember that Prof. Kaynes was recently invited by the big Manchester Spinners and Weavers, who advised them regard the slack conditions prevailing in the industry for a long time past. Government officers have bungled sadly with regard to the Bardoli assessment question. Why not give this question to be examined by a body of chosen economists? It is, after all, ultimately an economic issue for an examination has not to be conducted superficially as both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Anderson have done, but into the incidence of the land revenue, the production of the Taluka, the course of prices, influence on the prices of the exchange question, the course of agricultural wages, action and reaction of the world war and the like events on the social and agricultural conditions of life, etc., etc., Government officers may be knowing a little of many subjects, but they cannot claim to have that intimate touch with all these questions which is possessed by Economists, and unless the question is judged from all the different points of view, there is very little hope of the Bardoli farmer getting his real justice. The Government of Bombay, however, have shown such a lack of vision and an absence of ordinary humanity and sympathy with sufferings of people that it is hopeless for us to suggest to them such a Committee of economic experts.

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